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Established 1887

Austria	10	Libya	7	Yugoslavia	3.60
Belgium	10	Luxembourg	10		
Denmark	1.35	Norway	1.75		
France	1.00	Sweden	1.50		
Germany	1.00	Switzerland	1.00		
Greece	1.00	Turkey	1.00		
Ireland	1.00	U.S.	1.00		
Italy	1.00				
Japan	1.00				
Lebanon	1.00				

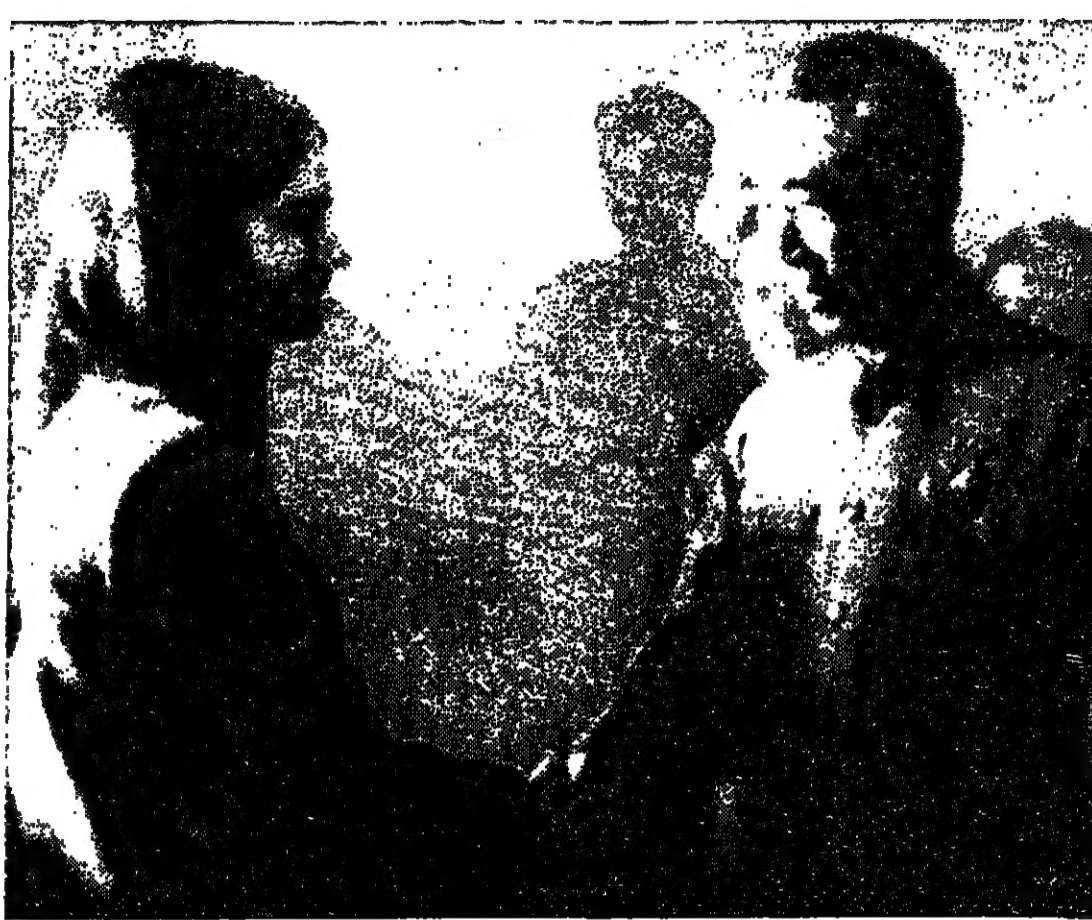
Nixon Lists New China Policy; Chou Proclaims Era of Amity

Table Tennis Team Meets With Premier

By John Roderick

PEKING, April 14 (AP).—Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai told a U.S. table tennis delegation today that their visit to mainland China had opened "a new page in relations" between the peoples of the two nations.

He added that he believed that their visit would soon lead to



PEKING MEETING—Judy Bochenki, of the U.S. table tennis team, shaking hands with Chou En-lai during the team's visit with the Communist Chinese premier yesterday.

5-Step Plan To Encourage Trade, Travel

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (WP).—President Nixon today announced a five-step plan to promote trade and travel between the United States and mainland China.

White House officials described the timing of the announcement as a direct response to China's welcome of a U.S. table tennis team in recent days. But they said the President would have taken the action in any event.

Under the plan, Mr. Nixon said: Items of a nonstrategic nature, still to be designated, will be approved for direct export to the People's Republic of China under general license. Direct imports of designated items from China will also be authorized.

The United States will expedite visas for visitors or groups of visitors from China to the United States.

U.S. currency controls will be relaxed to permit the use of dollars by China.

American oil companies operating abroad will be permitted to provide fuel to ships or aircraft on their way to or from China, except for Chinese-owned or Chinese-chartered carriers bound to or from North Vietnam, North Korea or Cuba.

U.S. vessels or aircraft will be permitted to carry Chinese cargoes between non-Chinese ports and U.S.-owned foreign flag carriers will be permitted to call at Chinese ports.

Mr. Nixon described the steps as a following-through on his state-of-the-world message to Congress on Feb. 25 when he said that he would examine steps "to create broader opportunities for contacts between the Chinese and the American peoples, and how we might remove needless obstacles to the realization of these opportunities."

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said there had been no contact with China about the move announced today and no indication of what Peking's response might be.

But he told newsmen, "We would hope there would be a positive response in practical terms."

As hypothetical examples of what might be included on a list of items for trade with China, Mr. Ziegler mentioned pharmaceutical products, consumer goods and nonstrategic types of equipment.

Administration officials cautioned, however, that the initial



IN LINE OF EXTRA DUTY—Policemen gather the mail in Naples as Italian postal workers walked out yesterday.

Saragat Warns of Problems If Italy's Economy Is Slowed

ROME, April 14 (NYT).—President Giuseppe Saragat warned today that a continued economic slowdown would endanger social reforms, cause inflation and threaten Italy with dictatorship.

"There are no examples of totalitarian dictatorships—which are always reactionary—that were not preceded by sweeping inflation," the head of state, a Social Democrat, said.

In an address inaugurating the Milan Fair, Mr. Saragat urged industrial managers and workers to step up production.

His remarks came as Italy was being hit by another wave of strikes and labor absenteeism.

The country's postal, telegraph and telephone workers staged a 24-hour stoppage today to protest against a new system of job gradings.

Truckers throughout the country ended a 48-hour strike to press for higher pay and better working conditions after contract talks had broken down.

In the Milan area, crammed

visits by more Americans, including newsmen, to the China mainland.

Mr. Chou said many American correspondents had wished to come to China but that there had to be a first group. "They will come in batches," he added. Newsmen from other countries also will be admitted, he said.

Mr. Chou also made what appeared to be a reference to a desire to visit North America and possibly the United States. He said North America was one of the world's areas that he has not seen.

Recalls London, Geneva

Later, when the British team chief Charles M. Wyles told Mr. Chou he would be most welcome to visit London again, Mr. Chou wistfully recalled that he had not been there in 50 years and that it was 17 years since he had been to Geneva.

Mr. Chou, 73, spoke at a two-hour reception for table tennis teams from the United States, Britain, Canada, Nigeria and Colombia. The teams were invited to visit China when the 31st world table tennis championships ended in Nagoya, Japan, last Wednesday.

Mr. Chou asked the 15-member U.S. delegation—the first American group to visit the People's Republic of China since the Communist takeover in 1949—so extend the regards of the Chinese people to the American people.

Addressing himself to the Americans, Mr. Chou said: "In the past, exchanges between the peoples of China and the United States have been very numerous. They have been cut off for a long time. Now with your acceptance

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Egypt Awaits Reactions to New Red Arms

CAIRO, April 14 (NYT).—Egyptians are awaiting with apprehension the outcome of the edge reactions by Israel and the United States to reports of new Soviet weapons deliveries to Egypt.

A remark yesterday by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird that Washington was determined to maintain a military "balance" between Israel and the Arabs stirred concern here that the United States would deliver additional fighter-bombers and electronic warfare equipment to Israel.

In a front-page article, the authoritative Cairo daily, Al-Ahram, accused Israel of having disseminated information about the Soviet weapons shipments as part of a "feverish campaign" to obtain more American weapons and to divert attention from the political stalemate arising from Israel's refusal to abandon Arab lands occupied in 1967.

Al-Ahram noted, however, that there appeared to be caution in Washington against an over-exaggerated reaction to the new Soviet deliveries. It charged that Israel hoped to stir alarm in the United States over Egypt's air-defense buildup and thereby, decrease pressure on Israel for a response to recent Egyptian peace initiatives.

Stressing the military dangers of the "explosive situation" between Egypt and Israel, Al-Ahram said that Israel could end the crisis with a mere declaration.

"All that Israel needs to do is to declare to the world its readiness to withdraw, as evidence that its concern for peace is greater than its desire to hold on to the Arab territories it seized by force," the paper said.

Moussa Sabry, the chief editor of another newspaper, Al-Akhar, expressed concern today that the United States would seize upon the issue as a means to justify lack of pressure upon Israel to withdraw from the occupied lands.

Riad to Moscow

BEIRUT, April 14 (AP).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad will visit Moscow tomorrow "for an exchange of views with Soviet leaders," Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported from Cairo today.



STORMED OUT—A flood of mud and water wash over the Awall electric power station at Joun, in southern Lebanon, after the recent heavy rains put it out of operation. Parts of the capital, Beirut, and other areas were blacked out as a result.

12 Are Dead as Floods Strike Mideast

BEIRUT, April 14 (AP).—Floods lashed parts of the Middle East for the second day today, killing nine persons in Jordan and three Turkish fishermen in Syria.

Hundreds of families, mostly in Palestinian refugee camps, were made homeless by what the Jordanian government described as the "most violent floods that struck Jordan in 50 years."

The floods, caused by a three-day downpour, leveled hundreds of huts in Beirut's shantytown areas and devastated huge plantations in northeast Syria.

A government spokesman in Damascus said the damage was running to "many, many millions" of dollars.

The northeastern Syrian town of Bukamal, with a population of 30,000, still is cut off by flood-

waters, and helicopters are being used to drop food and relief supplies into the town, the spokesman said.

A Turkish fishing boat capsized near the Syrian port of Latakia. Only one of its four crewmen was rescued, the spokesman added.

Low-lying sections of Amman, including the city's main business center, still were awash today.

Five persons, including three children, drowned in the Jordanian capital and four were killed in the southern town of Karak, the Jordanian government reported.

Parts of Beirut and its outskirts were blacked out last night, and the authorities warned that

electric power would be rationed.

Most of the country's six power stations were out of action or had cut output because of the floods.

Worst hit was the Litani station, southeast of Beirut and close to the Israeli border, where two of the three generating units were inundated by muddy waters from nearby mountain slopes.

A retaining wall of the Joun Dam, near Sidon, collapsed, losing millions of gallons of water.

Orchard walls in the Zaharani River area were submerged and army units brought out fire units to pump off water from badly hit areas.

Reports from Iraq, said the floods tore out lengths of track, stopping rail traffic from Baghdad to the northern oil town of Mosul.

Rebels Ask International Aid Pakistan Army Pushes Drive As Thousands Flee to India

NEW DELHI, April 14 (AP).—East Pakistani independence forces appealed today to other countries for arms and ammunition as the Pakistan Army intensified a two-pronged offensive to crush the three-week-old rebellion in the secessionist province.

Meanwhile, refugees from East Pakistan poured into India today, fleeing from the advancing Pakistan Army troops. "What was a trickle has become a stream," said a high Indian official, describing the influx of refugees.

The Statesman, a newspaper in Calcutta, said that at least 31,000 refugees had entered India this week along the 1,340-mile border with East Pakistan.

Indian Army units were reported in defensive positions along the border.

[United Press International said that Indian press reports

the U.S. is selling Pakistani ammunition worth \$2.5 million a year.

East Pakistani rebel forces were engaged in heavy fighting with government troops just outside the East Pakistan capital of Dhacca today. At the same time, Pakistani federal forces were advancing in Kushtia district toward the rebel capital of Chuadanga, UPI said.

[The Indian Express said a 24-hour curfew had been reimposed in Dhacca because of a series of hit-and-run raids by the rebels. There was no confirmation, however, UPI said.]

[Reuters said that eyewitnesses quoted by the Press Trust of India today said the East Pakistan town of Sylhet was a ghost city after a 20-day battle won by rebel forces. Hundreds of corpses were found inside its shattered buildings, the PTI said.]

[The eyewitnesses, interviewed in the Indian town of Gauhati, said that in the Sylhet battle, 8,000 civilians and about 200 West Pakistani troops were killed.]

Appeal Broadcast

Indian monitors of East Pakistani rebel radio broadcasts said that Tajuddin Ahmed, the prime minister of the self-proclaimed independent republic of Bangladesh (Bangla Desh), made the appeal on behalf of the followers of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. "He broadcast the appeal from a clandestine radio in the province, they said."

Sheikh Mujib, who has been declared the president of Bangladesh, was arrested March 26 as the army began its crackdown on his Awami League, the Pakistani government has said.

First U.S.-China Call Since '68

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP).—Communist China accepted a telephone call from the United States for the first time in 2 1/2 years Monday night, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said yesterday.

The six-minute call to Peking, placed by radio station WBZ in Boston, was initiated at 7 p.m. and completed at 12:30 a.m.

The station asked to speak to anyone connected with the table tennis tournament, and reached a Julian Schuman, an interpreter for the team. The call was made to the hotel where the team was staying.

Telephone service between the United States and the People's Republic of China was suspended by the Chinese on Nov. 15, 1968. A direct radio-telephone line then existed between Oakland, Calif., and Shanghai.

CIA Director Helms Says 'Well-Placed Russians' Aided U.S. in Cuban Missile Crisis

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, April 14 (WP).—In his first public speech as CIA director, Richard Helms today declared that "a number of well-placed and courageous Russians who helped us—included a wealth of information on Soviet missile systems. We had descriptions of photographs of the missiles, their transporters and other associated equipment, and characteristic sites in the Soviet Union."

This enabled specialists, with the help of pictures taken over Cuba, to "tell President Kennedy the exact scope of the threat," Mr. Helms said.

Much of Mr. Helms' speech was a defense of the CIA against charges it is an "invisible government." He denied reports the CIA is "somewhat involved in the world drug traffic." Without mentioning recent charges against the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Helms said that "we do not not target on American citizens."

The closest Mr. Helms came to discussing the CIA's role in current policy issues was his reference to the present strategic arms limitation talks. He said it would be "unthinkable" to conclude a SALT agreement with the Soviet Union "without the means for monitoring compliance."

He did not discuss the CIA's role in the observation-satellite

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Pompidou Envoy Sent To Algiers

With Paris Reply On Oil Conflict

PARIS, April 14 (NYT).—President Georges Pompidou, who interrupted his Easter vacation to enter most of the day with top officials, dispatched Hervé Houbert, secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry, to Algiers tonight with the French response to Algeria's latest moves in the oil conflict.

The answer was worked out after meetings involving the President's Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and French Ambassador to Algiers, Jean de Broglie.

Mr. Houbert, Minister of Industry and Power, which has at the time the whole range of what is known as special relations between the two countries, became Mr. Pompidou's spokesman for Mr. Pompidou.

The answer would say only that Mr. Pompidou would inform the Algerians of the French position to the given answer. The answer was worked out after meetings involving the President's Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and French Ambassador to Algiers, Jean de Broglie.

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Breakthrough in Relations

London and Peking to Reopen Telephone Link After 22 Years

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, April 14 (NYT)—A direct telephone connection between Britain and Communist China will be reopened tomorrow after a break of 22 years.

The British Post Office announced the sudden and surprising step this afternoon. No one would say on the record how it happened, but it was understood that Peking raised the idea earlier this week.

Officials welcomed the move as a real breakthrough for better relations with China. It was seen as very much part of Peking's general warming of attitudes toward the West, now being displayed in China's reception of table tennis teams from the United States and Britain, among other countries.

The telephone link operates by high-frequency radio between London and Shanghai. It was established in March, 1948, as the Communists completed their victory over the Chinese Nationalist regime, and closed down a little more than a year later because of "power difficulties."

3 Hours a Day

The link can handle six calls at the same time. It will be open only three hours a day—from 9 a.m. to noon, British Stan-

dard Time (8-11 a.m. GMT). The charge will be \$3 a minute, with a minimum time of three minutes. Tomorrow's available time was quickly booked up after the announcement by the government and news agencies. The first call will be made by a post office official to a counterpart in Shanghai.

It has all happened so fast that British engineers are not sure whether calls can be routed from Shanghai to other points in China. They hope the Shanghai operator will be able to put calls through to Peking and other places on the internal telephone system.

Relations between Britain and Peking hit bottom in 1967 when, during the Cultural Revolution, the British Embassy's chancellery in Peking was sacked by a mob. The Chinese Embassy staff here also attacked London police outside the embassy at that time.

The Thaw

The beginning of what could be called the thaw may have been the release of Anthony Grey from house arrest in Peking in October 1969. Mr. Grey was the Reuters correspondent there.

Toward the end of last year, the Chinese chargé d'affaires in London, Pei Tsen-chang, brought his wife here for the first time. The British chargé d'affaires in Peking, John Denson, who had long been relatively isolated, had an unexpected interview last March 2 with Chou En-lai, the Chinese premier.

Mr. Denson was due to go on leave in Hong Kong that day. He got a sudden message saying the premier wanted to see him. Their talk lasted nearly three hours.

Conversation With Chou In that conversation, Premier Chou said his government regretted the destruction of the chancellery in 1967. And he said China would pay the cost of the replacement building, which is finished.

Yesterday, Peking informed the British government that four British citizens held on criminal charges were in good health. This was the first word of any kind on these persons for many years.

In general, Britain's position vis-a-vis China has been quite different from that of the United States. Britain recognized the Communist government immediately after its triumph in 1949 and has maintained some kind of relationship despite all difficulties.

German TV Visit

MAINZ, West Germany, April 14 (AP)—West Germany's Second Television Network announced today that a three-member team has received entry visas and permits to film in Communist China. The station said its East Asian correspondent, Gerhard Dambmann, and two cameramen were informed in Hong Kong that they could attend the industrial fair beginning tomorrow in Canton. The annual fair is devoted to development of foreign trade.

Sino-Austrian Talks

VIENNA, April 14 (AP)—Austrian talks between Communist China and Austria on establishing diplomatic relations have started in Bucharest, a Foreign Ministry spokesman disclosed today. Informal sources said Austria would refrain from signing a document acknowledging mainland China's sovereignty over Nationalist China.



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FIRE AT FIREBASE 6—Battle-hardened South Vietnamese troops react with calm as a shell explodes in the background at this position in the Central Highlands. The reinforcements reached the post unopposed Tuesday.

New Policy on China Is Presented by Nixon

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list at least would probably be somewhat restrictive. It will be drafted by an interagency committee including representatives of the State, Commerce, Agriculture and Treasury Departments but announced only after review and approval by Mr. Nixon.

The White House declined to say when the list would be ready, but Mr. Ziegler said that it would not take "a great amount of time."

During his briefing with newsmen, the White House press secretary repeatedly alluded to the Chinese government as "the People's Republic of China"—its official name—slipping only once, when he called it "Communist China." The latter is construed by some to be pejorative in nature. Similarly, Mr. Nixon, in his announcement, referred to it as the People's Republic of China several times.

Mr. Nixon discussed the move "in general terms," Mr. Ziegler said, with Nationalist China's departing ambassador, Chou Shun-kai, when he paid a call at the White House Monday before leaving for Taiwan to become foreign minister there.

"We think they [the Nationalist Chinese] generally understand our point of view because we have expressed it," Mr. Ziegler said.

Meets American Table Tennis Group

Chou Proclaims a New Era of Friendship

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of our invitation you have opened a new page in the relations of the Chinese and American peoples. I am confident that this beginning again of our friendship will certainly meet with the majority support of our two peoples."

Americans Applaud Mr. Chou paused, then asked the Americans, "Don't you agree with me?" The American group applauded in response.

Jack Howard, captain of the American team, told Mr. Chou he hoped a Chinese team would come to the United States. Mr. Chou said this was up to the U. S. delegation leader, Graham Steinhoven, president of the U. S. Table Tennis Association. Mr. Steinhoven said afterwards that the Chinese were invited to the "United States."

In his meeting with the delegations in the Great Hall of the People, which faces the Tiananmen (Gate of Heavenly Peace) Square in the center of Peking, Mr. Chou also engaged in a philosophical discussion on hippies with 19-year-old Glenn Cowan of Santa Monica, Calif., whose long hair and outlandish garb have been the talk of the Chinese.

Youth and Truth

Mr. Chou said, "Perhaps the youth of the world today are dissatisfied with their present situation and want to seek the truth."

Mr. Cowan asked Mr. Chou what he thought of the hippie movement. "I'm not very clear about it," Mr. Chou answered. "In the second place what I have seen is only very superficial. But perhaps the youth of the world today are dissatisfied with their present situation and want to seek the truth."

"In the course of changes of ideology among young people, various forms are bound to emerge," the former mandarin said. "These forms cannot be said to be final because in their search youth must go through various processes. This should be allowed to them. When we were young it was the same with us. I understand the ideas of youth. They are very curious."

Transform the Spirit The premier said that "through the development of mankind, universal truth is bound to be found in the end. It is the same as the law of nature."

He said the young "should always try to find something in common with the great majority. In this way the great majority of mankind can make progress to advance and achieve happiness."

Mr. Chou added that "the spirit must be transformed into material force before the world

can move forward. One must get the agreement of the majority of the people."

The rest of the time he joked with the players.

Earlier, he had said China wishes to have contacts with all countries, even those with which it has no diplomatic relations.

'A Start Is Made'

Talking to the U. S. group, Mr. Chou said many "American friends" came to the Chinese mainland in the past. "You have made a start here and I believe in the future more American friends will come to China," he said.

The peoples of mainland China and the United States, Mr. Chou added, will "in the near future be able to have many contacts. I believe it will not be slow in coming," he said.

Referring to a possible visit by a Chinese table tennis team to the United States, Mr. Steinhoven told Mr. Chou: "We will be there to welcome you." "That is good," Mr. Chou replied.

Mr. Chou said that during the Cultural Revolution the Chinese had little opportunity to go abroad. "From today we will do our best to satisfy the friends and friendly organizations which have extended invitations to us," he said.

Poses for Photos

Mr. Chou posed with each of the delegations for a photo before joining them at tea, moving from delegation to delegation to talk with them.

A Foreign Ministry official described the reception as one of the most outgoing in which the premier has taken part.

The Chou reception was a high point of the U. S. team's tour, which ends Saturday after visits to Shanghai and Kwangchow. It has been marked by smiles,



John Tannehill, who said he would like to stay longer in China.

handshakes and cordiality on every side.

Despite his 73 years, Mr. Chou walked briskly, shook hands vigorously with each player and official and kept up a running conversation.

Age does not appear to have touched him. His hair remains black with a touch of gray and his handsome features are mobile and expressive. He acted like a man 20 years younger.

Mr. Chou indicated that the Chinese would be accepting invitations from the British, Nigerians, Canadians and Colombians to play table tennis in their countries later this year. He said that for Britain in particular, "it may be the beginning of a long cultural exchange between the young people of China and England."

'Well-Placed' Russians' Aided U.S. in Cuban Missile Crisis

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program or in electronic saving-dropping used for just that purpose. He did say that the United States can safely undertake such an agreement "only if it has adequate intelligence assets to assure itself that the Soviets are living up to their part."

He mentioned checking on both offensive and defensive missile systems with a special reference to the possibility raised in the Pentagon that the Russians might upgrade certain surface-to-air missile systems. The United States "must have the means of detecting new developments which might convert one of the regular Soviet air defense missile systems into an AEM network," Mr. Helms said.

"We make no foreign policy," he said. "The nation must to a degree take it on faith that we too are honorable men devoted to her service."

Mr. Helms, who has been with the CIA since its creation in 1947 and has been its director since mid-1968, declared that "we not only have no stake in policy debates" within the administration, "but we cannot and must not take sides."

"The role of intelligence in policy formulation," he said, "is limited to providing facts—the agreed facts—and the whole

known range of facts—relevant to the problem under consideration. Our role is to provide the objective function—the projection of likely developments from the facts—but not to advocacy, or recommendations for one course of action or another."

The CIA under one of Mr. Helms' predecessors, Allen Dulles, was widely charged with advocacy in the Bay of Pigs debacle and in other covert activities. This was said to have been changed after a probe of the Bay of Pigs that set up the guidelines listed by Mr. Helms.

He said the CIA wants to talk to private citizens who may have acquired useful information abroad, but that if such a person "does not want to talk to us, we go away quietly."

Referring to student protests against the CIA, Mr. Helms said that "if some student groups object to our recruiting on campus, we fall back to the nearest federal office building."

Mr. Helms said it is "for Congress to decide" how the CIA is to be supervised, but that "elements" of the Senate and House Appropriations and Armed Services Committees "are told more about our operations than is known to most of the personnel in our highly compartmentalized agency."

Asked whether the move signaled a step toward U. S. recognition of China, administration officials declined to give it any such significance, saying that recognition was, in any event, a long way down the road and not even "a live question" at the moment.

Mr. Ziegler said the President made his "basic decision" to take the step two or three weeks ago at the Western White House in San Clemente, Calif. He said its content was not at all influenced by China's admission of a U. S. table tennis team and several American correspondents now there.

White House officials readily acknowledged, however, that China's gesture prompted the timing of the announcement.

Chronology of Efforts Mr. Ziegler gave reporters this chronology of other steps taken by the Nixon administration to improve communication with mainland China:

• In 1969, the President authorized various purchases of Chinese goods by American tourists and others, such as museums, without special permission. He also directed that passports for travel to China be automatically validated for members of Congress, journalists, teachers, college students, postgraduate scientists, medical doctors and representatives of the American National Red Cross.

• Also in 1969, subsidiaries of American firms abroad were permitted to engage in commerce between the People's Republic of China and third countries.

• In April, 1970, the administration authorized the selective licensing of goods for export to China. Last August, restrictions were also lifted on American oil companies operating abroad so that most free-world or foreign ships could use American-owned bunkering facilities on their way to and from Chinese ports. Fuel of American origin was not permitted to be used, however.

Finally, last month, all passport restrictions were dropped so that any American with a valid passport can go to mainland China if Chinese authorities permit the visit.

Mr. Ziegler said that 270 Americans had their passports validated for travel to China in '70, but only three were permitted to enter. In all, he said, 1,000 Americans have had passports validated since 1957 for travel to China.

Hawaii Encourages Exchange HONOLULU, April 14 (UPI)—The Hawaii Senate yesterday passed a resolution calling for invitation of a Communist Chinese athletic team to the United States.

Noting the trip to China of the American table tennis team, the resolution says the United States should return the invitation to "further open channels of communication and trade . . . and bonds of friendship" between the two nations.

My Lai Embitters Asian-Americans WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Representatives of Asian-Americans said today that the reaction to the court-martial verdict on Lt. William L. Calley Jr. showed that Americans did not value Asian lives as highly as Caucasians.

Eight Asian-American organizations, representing some 14,000 Americans of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean and Samoan descent, pledged today to join ranks in opposing U. S. involvement in Vietnam.

"It is crystal clear to many of us that the response to the Calley verdict reveals that this government and nation do not sanctify it gives to Caucasian lives," said their spokesman, Charles Cheng, at a news conference.

Two Saigon Battalions Fight Into Besieged Firebase 6

SAIGON, April 14 (UPI)—Two battalions of South Vietnamese infantrymen today fought their way into Firebase 6, the hilltop outpost near the Laotian and Cambodian borders, which has been besieged for two weeks by the North Vietnamese.

Heavy fighting raged around the approaches to the base. Field reports said the 1,200 South Vietnamese who broke through met light resistance, but that another battalion trying to clear the approaches fought a 16-hour battle last night and today. They killed 30 North Vietnamese and captured a large quantity of weapons, the reports said.

The South Vietnamese troops reported four dead, 37 wounded and six missing in the battle. The base has been under siege since April 1, when South Vietnamese units recaptured it from North Vietnamese troops who had seized it the day before. The outpost, located 12 miles from both Laos and Cambodia, serves as a barrier to North Vietnamese designs on such Central Highlands population centers as Dak To.

At the same time, military spokesmen reported the loss of three American helicopters in which at least five GIs were killed, and South Vietnamese spokesmen said Viet Cong forces recently attacked a train between Hue and Da Nang, killing 20 persons and injuring 23 others.

A 1,500-man brigade of paratroopers along with 4,500 infantry reinforcements were brought in by helicopter yesterday to try to relieve the siege of Firebase 6.

Today a fresh battalion of South Vietnamese paratroopers landed by helicopter three miles south of Firebase 6 and began working its way toward an intended linkup with airborne units which arrived yesterday.

Further south, Communist gunners ushered in Cambodia's new year by firing five rounds of 75-mm. recoilless-rifle shells into the provincial capital of Kompong Thom last night.

In Phnom Penh, the Cambodian high command announced

Bombing Attacks SAIGON, April 14 (NYT)—Military officers here say the 15,000-pound bomb used by South Vietnam this week near the border between Laos and Cambodia killed 100 enemy soldiers, destroyed 100 enemy weapons and caused great damage to enemy infrastructure.

The effect is "disastrous," heavy jungle, like that west of the border post of Ban Hoi and Firebase 6, where the bomb has been used.

B-52s have produced similar results because of the massed effect of their 30-ton loads of 750-pound and 500-pound bombs. These are often dropped against troop concentrations, with greater accuracy than is possible for the 15,000-pound bombs, which are dropped from the back of a C-130 cargo aircraft and floated down by parachute.

Since Firebase 6 was briefly overrun by North Vietnamese forces last March 31 (and then retaken by the South Vietnamese), they have been B-52 missiles of three or more of the eight-ounce bombs and six of the 15,000-pound bombs strikes all in jungle areas between Ban Hoi and Firebase 6 and the Laotian border.

South Vietnamese ground forces have not yet gone into the bombed area, a Communist base camp, complex known as 808, and U.S. officers here say that the results have not been able to assess the results of the 15,000-pound bomb explosion.

Thant Urges Great-Power Talks With Mao

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 14 (Reuters)—Secretary-General U. Thant called today for a great-power summit meeting, to include Chairman Mao Tse-tung, "to initiate a change from confrontation and division to the building of a safe and peaceful world."

In an address to the Assembly of the Organization of American States, which opened here, Mr. Thant said: "Even if I am not heard, I will keep on repeating this exhortation which I consider fundamental to a change in the present detrimental course of events."

The United Nations chief, on his first visit to Central America, suggested that the top leaders of the great powers should not limit themselves to a single meeting, but should meet from time to time.

He suggested that one of the offices of the UN in a neutral country would be an appropriate meeting place.

Drive Pushed By Pakistanis

(Continued from Page 1) the northwestern city of Rajahmundry, only a few miles from the Indian border.

United News of India said that other Pakistan Army troops were moving eastward from Dacca toward the neighboring Indian state of Tripura.

In a dispatch from Agartala, the capital of Tripura, the agency said that the army had crossed the Gomati River and was heading toward the border city of Brahmanbaria, 55 miles north-east of the state capital.

United News said that the offensive by three heavily armed companies was supported by four fighter-bombers of the Pakistan Air Force.

Radio Pakistan, however, in a broadcast heard here, denied that there had been widespread bombing in recent days by the air force.

The radio said that a huge procession paraded through Dacca streets yesterday, chanting slogans denouncing alleged Indian forays into East Pakistan.

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told a television interviewer that she thought the best way Indians could help the cause of the East Pakistanis would be to cooperate with a national committee formed to send relief supplies to the province.

Duvallier Misses Birthday Gathering PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 14 (UPI)—President Francois Duvalier, scheduled to appear at a public birthday gathering today, failed to do so and there was no immediate explanation for his absence.

More than 75,000 Haitians massed in front of the presidential palace to celebrate Mr. Duvalier's 64th birthday. He was scheduled to appear at a balcony. Instead the crowd saw a wave from his son and designated successor, Jean-Claude Duvalier.

The president has been reported in falling health in recent weeks.

Laotians Flee U.S. Bombing Report Says

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 14 (AP)—American bombing in Laos caused thousands of Laotian civilians to flee their homes in safety at refugee camps, according to a U.S. Embassy report issued today.

The report, obtained by the visiting congressional delegation, was based on interviews with refugees from 96 villages in northern Laos.

The interviews were conducted by the U.S. Information Service to determine why the people came to the camps.

"The bombing is clearly the most compelling reason for moving," the report said.

Sixty-one percent of refugees interviewed said they saw civilians killed by bombings, while only 18 percent said they saw Laotians or North Vietnamese troops killed.

Seventy-five percent said the bombing damaged their homes.

Most of the refugees said they believed the bombing was directed at Communist forces, but 13 percent said they believed the strikes were aimed only at civilians.

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Top Red Delegate Due At Paris Talks Today

PARIS, April 14 (Reuters)—Chief North Vietnamese delegate Chien Thuy will lead his delegation to the Paris peace talks today, according to the Paris press. He is expected to arrive in Paris tomorrow for the first time since Feb. 25, delegation sources said here today.

Mr. Thuy, who returned to Paris from Moscow on Friday, boycotted the talks for three weeks, and two sessions were canceled by the Viet Cong and the United States.

He also missed last week's session as he was in Moscow to set talks with North Vietnamese leaders attending the Soviet Communist party congress.

WEATHER

ALGAEV	12-15	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12-15	Partly cloudy
ANKARA	12-15	Partly cloudy
ANTWERP	12-15	Partly cloudy
BAGDAD	12-15	Partly cloudy
BANGKOK	12-15	Partly cloudy
BATAVIA	12-15	Partly cloudy
BOMBAY	12-15	Partly cloudy
BRAZILIA	12-15	Partly cloudy
BUEENOS AIRES	12-15	Partly cloudy
CAIRO	12-15	Partly cloudy
CARACAS	12-15	Partly cloudy
CHONGKING	12-15	Partly cloudy
COLOMBIA	12-15	Partly cloudy
DARWIN	12-15	Partly cloudy
DELHI	12-15	Partly cloudy
GUANGZHOU	12-15	Partly cloudy
HONGKONG	12-15	Partly cloudy
KHAROF	12-15	Partly cloudy
KUALA LUMPUR	12-15	Partly cloudy
LONDON	12-15	Partly cloudy
MANILA	12-15	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	12-15	Partly cloudy
MUMBAI	12-15	Partly cloudy
NEW DELHI	12-15	Partly cloudy
OSAKA	12-15	Partly cloudy
PARIS	12-15	Partly cloudy
PORT-AU-PRINCE	12-15	Partly cloudy
RAJAHMUNDY	12-15	Partly cloudy
SEATTLE	12-15	Partly cloudy
SINGAPORE	12-15	Partly cloudy
TOKYO	12-15	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	12-15	Partly cloudy
YOKOHAMA	12-15	Partly cloudy

Muskie Scores FBI Spying at Earth Day Rallies in 1970

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie lashed out today for conducting "sneaky" spy operations at Earth Day rallies across the nation April 22, 1970. The Maine Democrat told the Senate he has documented evidence that FBI agents had attended an Earth Day rally at which he spoke in Washington last year and said that he understood the FBI had reported on 40 to 60 other rallies.

The senator said the "surveillance observation and reporting" of such citizen activities constituted "general political surveillance." It was a fishing expedition.

He added: "If there was widespread surveillance over Earth Day last year, is there any political activity in the country which the FBI doesn't consider a legitimate subject for watching? If anti-pollution rallies are a subject of intelligence concern, is anything immune? Is there any citizen involved in politics who is not a potential subject for an FBI dossier?"

Another Senator, Ted Kennedy, said that at least another senator and probably others, were observed by the FBI at the rallies. He refused to say who the other senator was but it was widely believed to be Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D. Wis., one of the originators of the Earth Day concept. Many congressmen and other public figures attended the Earth Day rallies.

Sen. Muskie said the incident raises questions of the whole nature of government observation of political activities of citizens. He introduced legislation calling for creation of a Domestic Intelligence Review Board to supervise the activities of all government domestic intelligence agencies.

Report Late Record
Sen. Muskie inserted in the Congressional Record a copy of the FBI Earth Day report, dated June 30, 1970.

He told reporters later he had obtained the report two weeks ago from sources which he refused to identify. He said this kind of surveillance was a waste of time and money.

Neither the FBI nor the Justice Department would comment on Sen. Muskie's charges. FBI sources indicated that surveillance of Earth Day activities was more to keep an eye on groups such as the Students for a Democratic Society, a radical student group, and the Progressive Labor party—described in last year's FBI annual report as a pro-Communist-Chinese organization—than concern over the purpose of Earth Day.

With 5,400 agents, the FBI maintains 16 field offices or regional headquarters in major cities in the United States and Puerto Rico, along with 11 "liaison posts" in other countries. Reporting to the field offices are some 500 "resident agents" or suboffices scattered about the nation to provide wide geographic coverage and a ready response to cases requiring investigation.

Nixon Formally Names Newsman As Consultant
WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—The White House, in what was described as a move to broaden public understanding of President Nixon's policies, formally announced the appointment of John A. Scall yesterday as a special consultant to the president.

Mr. Scall, who has been chief diplomatic correspondent for the American Broadcasting Co., thus becomes the first working newsman to be named to a prominent position in the White House.

As described by Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, Mr. Scall's basic task would be to help the White House "do an even more effective job of communicating our policies to the American public." He would not be involved in communications policy and he would not be involved in the administration's foreign policy. It is the White House's "unspoken hope" that Mr. Scall will be able to serve as a credible "voice" for the President's policies among his former colleagues, while bringing a more "realistic sense of public opinion to policy discussions."



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What You Think of Me
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Russia Said Planning Series Of Manned Space Vehicles

MOSCOW, April 14 (UPI)—A spectacular series of manned space vehicles will be launched within the next few days to inaugurate the second decade of Soviet cosmic exploration, scientific sources said today.

At least two spaceships and two or more cosmonauts will be involved in an attempt to establish an orbital space station in accordance with the long-range program for permanent orbital platforms and unmanned robot explorers on the moon and other planets, the sources said.

Today the Russians launched Cosmos-406, an unmanned satellite. The official news agency Tass said it "carried equipment for continuing the exploration of space."

Preparations in Pacific
There have been reports in the past few weeks that specially equipped Soviet ships have been sighted in the Pacific Ocean, presumably ready to track and communicate with the forthcoming manned space vehicles.

Soviet cosmonauts have left for Baikonur, the main cosmodrome in central Asia, to report what Prof. Boris N. Petrov, one of the leading Soviet space scientists, called the launching "of an epoch of orbital stations and planned research work of men in conditions of space laboratories."

Writing in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, on the tenth anniversary of Yuri Gagarin's, and man's, first flight into space, Prof. Petrov said orbital stations and robot vehicles are the major goals of Soviet space science.

Lunokhod Nearly Stuck
Meanwhile, the Soviet Union's Lunokhod moonmobile came close to getting stuck on the steep slope of a lunar crater, the Soviet news agency Tass said today.

The agency said the skill of the remote-control vehicle's controllers overcame the difficulty, and the machine is functioning normally in its fifth month of operation.

Tass described the problem crater as "exceptionally rugged and abounding in small and large stones scattered around."

The soil on the inner slope "was so loose that the wheel skidding coefficient of the self-propelled chassis reached 80 to 90 percent," the agency added.

The "skidding coefficient" is a measure of the amount of slipping of the Lunokhod's eight wheels as it labored to climb the slope—like that of a passenger car driving up a steep hill so covered with loose gravel that the wheels cannot take hold.

Russia Adopts Anti-Hijack Law
MOSCOW, April 14 (AP)—A new anti-hijack law giving Soviet police the right to search luggage, hand baggage and the person of any "suspicious" passengers boarding Soviet aircraft was made public today by the president of the Supreme Soviet.

The new regulation applies to flights with domestic or foreign destinations. The decree, which has the force of law, revises a 1961 civil air code which had not taken into account the dangers of hijacking. At least two Soviet planes have been hijacked to foreign destinations in the past year.

U.S. Car Firms Are Sued for \$675 Trillion
NEW YORK, April 14 (Reuters)—The Heart Disease Research Foundation today filed a \$675,000-billion suit against General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors, charging that they deliberately refused to begin programs to reduce air pollution.

In seeking injunctions from the federal court here to bar the defendants from further production of cars with internal combustion engines, the plaintiff said that unless its request is granted "pollution levels in the U.S. will significantly increase, further increasing the incidence of heart and lung disease."

Two Soviet Agencies in N.Y. 'Plagued' by Jewish Youths

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK, April 14 (NYT)—A small group of militant Jewish youths released frogs and mice in the offices of two Soviet trading agencies, also in midtown.

The first incident was described by a youth, who said he was a spokesman for the group, Student Activists for Soviet Jewry. He said the dumping of the frogs on a secretary's desk was "beautiful—everyone was screaming."

The mice were released from a suitcase left in the 19th-floor reception area. An official of the Soviet agency, who refused to give his name, said the mice were scooped up quickly into a large bucket by maintenance men. Policemen, who had to cope with both the mice and the frogs, said only that "the mice were not recovered."

No arrests were made in the Antwerp incident, but two youths were arrested at the Aeroflot office by the patrolman who is routinely stationed outside. The incident there was described by a police sergeant, who said of the frogs: "Of course, they were jumping up and down, and getting everybody jumping with them."

One of the two youths was released as a juvenile; the other, 17, was charged with harassment and trespassing. Their identities were not disclosed by the police. They said the frogs "went to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

The ten "plagues" threatened represent those visited by God upon the Egyptians, according to the Old Testament, to force the release of the Israelites by the Pharaoh. A release which is celebrated in the eight-day festival of Passover this week.

The plagues, according to the Book of Exodus in the Old Testament, and the Haggadah, the Hebrew narrative of the Passover, are blood, frogs, lice, sickness of cattle, blight, boils, hail, locusts, darkness and the slaying of all the first-born.

Mice do not figure anywhere in the list. Rabbi Wolfe Kelman, the executive vice-president of the Rabbinical Assembly, was asked what the mice might symbolize. He replied: "That's a projection of their personalities."

He did not elaborate. Rabbi Kelman added that ten drops of wine—one for each plague—are spilled during the Seder, the Passover ceremony, to reflect that Jews "do not rejoice in the suffering of their oppressors."

Besides, Rabbi Kelman said, "It was God, not a group of Jewish activists," who inflicted the plagues.

Probe of Dune Buggies
WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton has ordered an investigation to determine whether regulations should be placed on the use of dune buggies, snowmobiles and other such vehicles on public lands. "Abuse by recreational vehicles in fragile public refuge and wild areas must be stopped," Mr. Morton said.

Asked if she would like to be America's first lady, she replied: "I have been very close to it. Being the sister-in-law of a President, I've seen close at hand what it is really like. I do not want the job. Maybe it's too tough at the top."

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QE2/FRANCE

THE LONG WEEKEND TIMETABLE			
QE2		LE FRANCE	
From Southampton & Le Havre	From Cobh	From Bremerhaven	From Le Havre & Southampton
Sat May 8			Fri Apr 30
Fri May 21		Wed May 12	Fri May 14
Fri Jun 4	Sat Jun 5		Fri May 28
Fri Jun 18		Wed Jun 9	Fri Jun 11
Fri Jul 2			Fri Jun 25
Fri Jul 16	Sat Jul 17		Fri Jul 9
Fri Jul 30		Wed Jul 21	Fri Jul 23
Fri Aug 13	Sat Aug 14		Fri Aug 6
Fri Aug 27		Thur Aug 19	Fri Aug 20
Fri Sep 10	Sat Sep 11		Fri Sep 3
Fri Sep 24			Fri Sep 17
Fri Oct 8	Sat Oct 9		Fri Oct 1
Fri Oct 22	Sat Oct 23		
Mon Nov 8		Thur Oct 14	Fri Oct 15

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There are military regulations forbidding just about everything the troops did and said in the dingy theater, but Col. Alexander called for no MPs. If military investigators were taking notes, they were discreet about it.

Col. Wright did, however, remind the men from time to time that while the Army has loosened up a little lately, the officers still are in charge. "I have told the congressman we would accommodate him in any way we could," Col. Wright said. "But I'm not going to stand here to be vilified."

The theater was made available to Rep. Dellums at his request. A number of soldiers who came in late complained they hadn't been told the congressman was coming, and the post information office conceded that "inadequate announcements" had been made.

What You Think of Me
Col. Wright at one point invited former Lt. Louis P. Font to take the stage and "tell these men what you think of me as a man."

Democrats Weigh TV Format Of Reply to Nixon on Vietnam

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI).—The Democratic party is considering a plan to put seven possible Democratic presidential candidates on television for a reply to President Nixon's latest televised address on Vietnam.

That is one of the Democratic National Committee's tentative answers to: Who can speak for an out-of-office party lacking an official spokesman and divided at the top by rival potential candidates?

Another option, a party spokesman said yesterday, would be to have none of the nomination seekers appear and turn the show over to a panel of non-political experts who would criticize the administration's Vietnam policy.

Both formats are being discussed as the Democrats prepare for a half-hour, prime-time show on American Broadcasting Co. on April 23.

ABC announced last week it would grant Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien's request for air time to reply to Mr. Nixon's April 7 speech on Vietnam. "The National Broadcasting System both turned down the request," Mr. O'Brien said yesterday the ABC program would be used for "a Democratic party response," but declined to say whether any candidates would appear.

Party spokesmen said the seven potential candidates would be asked to comment on the idea of a joint appearance. They are Sen. George S. McGovern, S.D., the only announced candidate, and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn.; Edmund S. Muskie, Maine; Birch Bayh, Ind.; Harold E. Hughes, Iowa; Edward M. Kennedy, Mass.; and Henry M. Jackson, Wash. Sen. Kennedy has said he will not seek the nomination.

All but Sen. Jackson, a hawk on the war issue, are generally in accord with the position on Vietnam given by the National Committee's Policy Council, which called for withdrawal of U.S. troops by the end of this year. Sen. Jackson has supported Mr. Nixon.

Other Claims
The Democrats intend to press even further their claims for television time to reply to presidential appearances.

Yesterday, the National Committee asked the Federal Communications Commission to order free time on NBC's "Today" show as a response to a two-hour interview with Mr. Nixon on March 15.

That interview dealt mainly with the President's personal and family life, but the National Committee said that such "personal appearances" are a part of political campaigning and should be recognized as such. It called the show "one of the opening guns in the selling of the President in 1972."

The National Committee has threatened to sue if the FCC does not act soon on an 11-month-old petition asking for a rule requiring networks to seek out responses to presidential addresses which raise controversial issues.

The Democrats also asked the FCC to order ABC to give Democratic party "leaders" comparable time to respond to a one-hour interview with Mr. Nixon by Howard K. Smith on March 22.

Finally, the committee demanded that NBC provide free prime time with which to answer Mr. Nixon's April 7 speech on U.S. troop withdrawals. The party also intends to seek a similar order for CBS.

Hearts Beat In 'Test Tube' Embryo Mice

U.S. Doctor's Work Called Breakthrough

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, April 14 (UPI).—In what is regarded as an important step toward the gestation of mammals outside the body, fertilized mouse eggs have been grown in the laboratory to the heartbeating stage.

The achievement is said to be significant because it has carried embryo development past what had been considered a major obstacle to laboratory gestation: the stage at which the embryo attaches itself to the wall of the womb.

Such implantation is followed by the development of the primitive embryonic cells into specialized organs.

Johns Hopkins Scientist
The culturing of mouse embryos to this stage of initial organ development has been achieved by Dr. Yu Chih-hai of the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health. A report on the work was presented yesterday in Chicago at the annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.

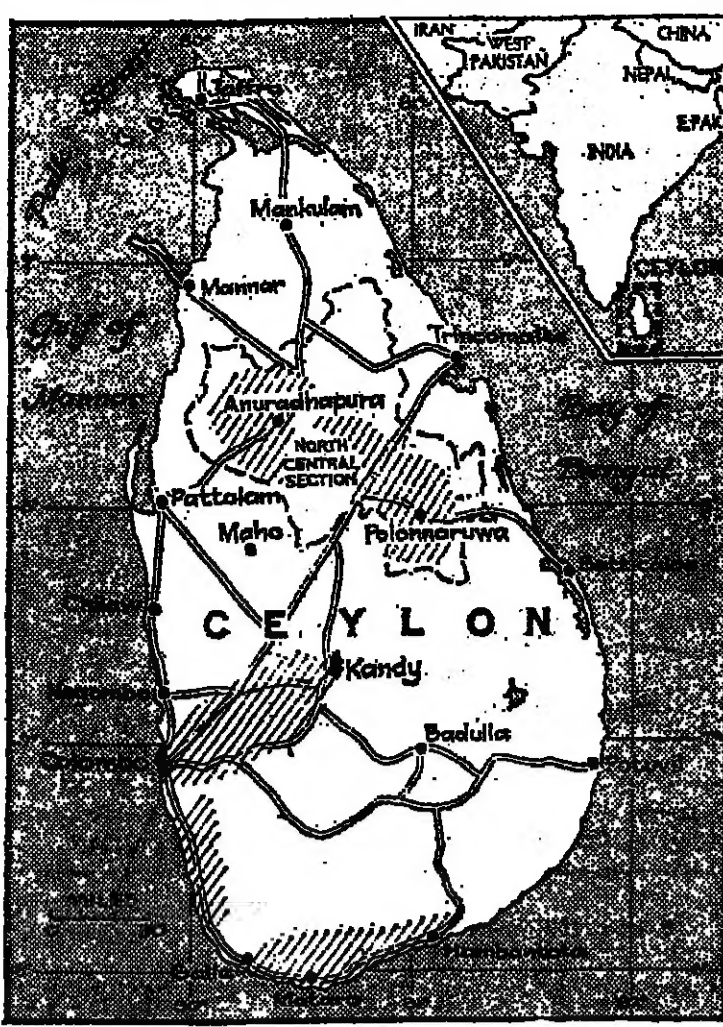
In January, a group from Britain's Cambridge University and Oldham General Hospital in Lancashire reported culturing laboratory-fertilized human embryos to the "blastocyst" stage. At this stage, the embryos were six days old, and the original egg cells had divided into 110 or more cells forming a hollow sphere. Furthermore, the cells had begun to develop specialized functions.

In these studies, however, as in earlier animal experiments, it appeared that the next step, in which the blastocyst normally implants itself in the uterus wall, stood as a barrier to further development. Something mysterious, it was thought, must occur in the womb to help the embryo past this critical stage.

Chief Obstacle
If a mammalian embryo is removed from the womb shortly after implantation—or, as in one study, just as this is about to take place—it continues to develop. Only when it grows large enough to become critically dependent on the mother's blood for nourishment and removal of wastes is further growth impeded.

From interviews with a number of researchers, it now appears that the development of an artificial placenta to perform this function is the chief obstacle to full laboratory gestation.

In Dr. Hsu's experiments, fertilized subdividing eggs were removed from female mice and cultured in dishes coated with a material providing a surface for "implantation." But the embryonic development, when it reached the heartbeating stage in a few of the cases, was clearly abnormal and did not progress past this state.



Ceylon—shading indicates 4 areas of rebel activity.

On Pollution, Safety, Minorities

Bank Joins Campaign to Spur GM to Disclose More Facts

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI).—The nation's 20th largest bank, the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co. of Philadelphia, will vote the estimated one million shares of General Motors stock it holds in trust to compel GM, in its annual report, to disclose statistics on its efforts to control automotive pollution, improve car safety and increase minority hiring.

First Pennsylvania, the oldest bank in the country, is the first to endorse one of three resolutions that "Campaign GM" will introduce at GM's annual meeting May 21.

"Campaign GM" is an effort sponsored by the Project for Corporate Responsibility, a Washington-based attempt "to make corporate decision-making accountable to the people affected by corporate action." It owns a dozen of the 38 million shares of GM stock.

Last year, when "Campaign GM" introduced similar resolutions for the first time, no bank supported it. The resolutions were heavily defeated, and this year's are expected to be, too.

In Philadelphia, a spokesman for First Pennsylvania noted that the disclosure resolution authorizes GM to omit specific revelations that would put it at a competitive disadvantage.

With this qualification in mind, the spokesman said, the trust committee of the bank's board of directors decided that

the resolution "does not unduly intrude on the prerogatives of management and at the same time permits General Motors to express their views on corporate responsibility."

Because of GM management's "outstanding record," however, the committee will vote against "Campaign GM's" two other resolutions, the spokesman said. One would allow stockholders to place candidates for GM's board on their proxy statements. The other would enable employees, consumers and dealers to nominate directors. The company opposes all the proposals.

Also disclosed would be figures on the proportion of minority-group employees in each of nine employment categories, ranging from professionals to unskilled laborers. GM files these figures with the government but has "refused to make them public," says "Campaign GM."

DETROIT, April 14 (UPI).—GM is sending a 48-page booklet describing GM's work in air pollution, safety, abandoned car cleanup and minority hiring to its 1.3 million stockholders.

The decision to send out the booklet was made well before the move by the Philadelphia bank, and printed copies were distributed yesterday to newsmen in Detroit.

Appeals to U.S., Britain Ceylon Asks More Arms, Copters

COLOMBO, April 14 (Reuters).—Ceylon has asked for arms and ammunition from Britain and for more U.S. helicopters as government forces hunt down "Che Guevarist" insurgents, informed sources said today.

The sources also reported that the leader of the Peking wing of the Ceylon Communist party, Nagalingan Samangathasan, 51, had been arrested in connection with the government operations.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that Britain had made arrangements with the U.S. government to buy six Bell helicopters on behalf of Ceylon, and Britain was ready to help the republic in its present emergency.

Ceylon's meager air force, consisting of a dozen planes and a few helicopters, has been used to bomb insurgents barricading a bridge near Kurunegala, 38 miles north of Colombo, during the emergency.

Indian Warships
Five Indian anti-submarine frigates were anchored off Port Colombo early today, and later two of the British-built vessels were reported by informed sources to be searching for a foreign vessel seen here eight days ago when insurgents launched a series of attacks.

Ceylon, which has a New Year public holiday today, has been under a state of emergency since March 16, and soldiers and police have been in action against the groups of armed insurgents, who are said to demand sweeping economic and social reforms. The ideological motives of the "Che Guevarists" are obscure.

There is a theory that they are Maoists with Chinese moral; if not material, backing, because their leader, Rohana Wijeweera, was expelled from the University of Colombo for pre-Chinese leanings.

Mr. Wijeweera was arrested last

month and is held at Jaffna, in the far north.

[North Korean diplomats have been confined to their embassy, United Press International said. The agency cited diplomatic sources as saying the five or six diplomats of the North Korean mission have not been allowed to leave their quarters for three days, and added that "informed sources" said the North Koreans are suspected of supporting the rebels.]

A Communist member of the cabinet, Housing Minister Peter Maunasinghe, however, said that forces are supporting the insurgents, and that the government is "big money, diabolical and criminal organizers" are behind them.

Protestants Stone Troops In Belfast Catholic District

BELFAST, April 14 (UPI).—Protestant demonstrators protesting the shooting of a 13-year-old boy stoned British troops protecting Roman Catholics from retaliation today.

Several hundred Protestants surged around St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church in east Belfast's Bellmullet district, which was the target of gasoline bomb attacks in a night of rioting that followed the shooting yesterday.

They hurled rocks and bottles at British troops and local police who sealed off the church and nearby streets with barricades of barbed wire, steel fences and armored vehicles. The mob smashed shop windows and looted the stores.

In repeated charges with shields and clubs, soldiers and policemen finally dispersed the mob. Protestants said two soldiers and three policemen were injured. Seven persons were arrested.

Protestant youths also clashed with troops and police defending the Catholic Unity Flats apartment, project across town. Rioting broke out after a soccer match massed outside the project. They sang the British national anthem and followed it with obscene taunts. Then they looted a hardware of rocks and bottles on troops, smashing the windshield of an army Land Rover. The troops charged and sent the youths flying into the mass of side streets.

British troops launched an intensive arms search of the Bellmullet area and nearby streets, including a machine gun and nearly 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

Prime Minister William Faulkner said Protestant rioting last night and the shooting of the boy was an unnecessary "tragic sequel to an Easter period which, British troops launched an intensive arms search of the Bellmullet area and nearby streets, including a machine gun and nearly 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

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U.S. Eases Rule On Bumpers For '73 Cars

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—The Department of Transportation softened its original position today in announcing requirements for improved bumpers on 1973 automobiles, which will include all foreign cars imported into the United States.

The department held to its proposal of last autumn that front bumpers must absorb a 5-mile-an-hour crash without damage to vital car systems.

But, faced by resistance from the industry, it abandoned a similar standard for 1973 rear bumpers in favor of a 2 1/2-mile-an-hour requirement, which specialists say present cars can meet.

The department's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration also postponed for one year, until 1974, a requirement for uniform bumper height front and back.

Siamese Twins Separated
TORONTO, April 14 (Reuters).—Surgeons at the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children have separated siamese twin girls born here on April 3. A hospital spokesman said their condition was good, identified only as Heather and Kristen, they weighed a total of 13 pounds at birth and were joined at the chest and abdomen and shared a single liver.

GM Issues Booklet
DETROIT, April 14 (UPI).—GM is sending a 48-page booklet describing GM's work in air pollution, safety, abandoned car cleanup and minority hiring to its 1.3 million stockholders.

The decision to send out the booklet was made well before the move by the Philadelphia bank, and printed copies were distributed yesterday to newsmen in Detroit.

Nixon Invites Frazier
WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—President Nixon has invited world heavyweight boxing champion Joe Frazier and his family to White House worship services Sunday. About 300 guests are invited to the 11:30 a.m. service in the East Room.

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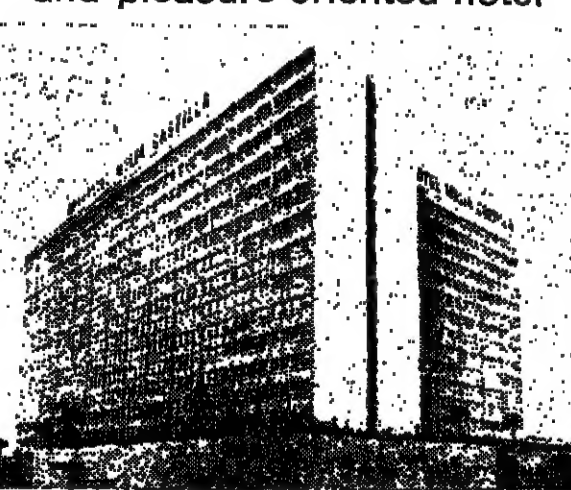
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Manson Fails In Bid to Bar Pakistan Buys \$2.5 Million Yearly in U.S. Ammunition

Double Jeopardy Plea Is Rejected

LOS ANGELES, April 14.—Charles Manson and two members of his former "family" at the Spahn movie ranch near here were in court yesterday for further proceedings in the Sharon Tate murders as well as two related slayings.

After a hearing, Judge Raymond Choate dismissed pleas that Manson, 36, and Susan Atkins, 21, had in effect already been tried, during the penalty phase of the Tate trial, for the murder of Gary Hinman, a local musician.

Manson's attorney, Irving Karmark, argued that the prosecution had used the murder of Hinman against his client already and it would be unconstitutional for him to be tried on the charge in the new case.

Cinema stuntman Jerome (Shorty) Shea disappeared from the Spahn ranch in August, 1969. Manson "family" members are accused of murdering him and burying his body somewhere on the ranch.

Meanwhile, Judge Malcolm Lucas put off until May 10 the entering of a plea by Charles (Tex) Watson to seven counts of murder and a charge of conspiracy to murder in the Tate killings.

Mental Status at Issue

Watson's attorney, Sam Bubrick, asked for the delay to permit more time for examination of Watson at the neuropsychiatric institute of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Mr. Bubrick said the doctors there had examined his client for 28 hours but had not completed their study of his mental state.

Watson was indicted with Manson and the others on Dec. 8, 1969, but fought extradition from Texas and did not go on trial with the others.

He was ruled insane last October and committed to a state mental hospital. Doctors re-evaluated his case in February and found he was able to stand trial.

Watson, dressed in jail blue denim, his hair cut short, glanced around the courtroom without displaying any special interest in three bald-headed Manson girls sitting in the audience. The young women shared their heads the day before Manson and three co-defendants were sentenced in the Tate trial.

Los Angeles Times

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—The State Department conceded yesterday that the United States had been selling approximately \$2.5 million worth of ammunition yearly to Pakistan since 1967 as "nonlethal" equipment.

Hitherto, the administration has insisted that only small amounts of "nonlethal" military supplies have been furnished to Pakistan. They have described such supplies as military personnel carriers and communications equipment.

Robert J. McCloskey, State Department spokesman, disclosed in

response to questions that sales of military items to Pakistan—both on commercial and on credit terms—had in fact been running at "just under" \$10 million yearly.

About 25 percent of this—or about \$2.5 million—has been in the form of ammunition, he said. Mr. McCloskey explained that U.S. supplies of both lethal and nonlethal equipment had been embargoed when the India-Pakistan fighting erupted in 1965.

Ammunition Sale Acknowledged
"In 1966 and 1967 the embargo was lifted to permit sales of what we have described as nonlethal equipment," Mr. McCloskey said, "although I acknowledge that to some extent it included ammunition."

Since March 25, when the Pakistani government launched troops to suppress a movement for political autonomy sponsored by the Awami League, the predominantly Bengali political party of East Pakistan, there have been protests in the U.S. Congress, the press and in public quarters that the Pakistani forces were using U.S.-supplied arms indiscriminately.

Despite Pakistan's expulsion of American and other foreign newsmen, and its tight censorship, there have been widespread reports of killing and damage. Mr. McCloskey said that the State Department had still been unable to ascertain when the last U.S. arms deliveries were made to Pakistan, what was now en route or what was being prepared for shipment.

Totals Sought

Defense Department sources said that intensive efforts had begun early last weekend to assemble from Army, Navy, Air Force and commercial records a composite picture of what military items the United States had sold Pakistan in the last four years. However, they warned, it would require "more computer runs" before the full facts were known.

At the same time, Mr. McCloskey was able to furnish figures from the Agency for International Development showing that there were 700,000 tons of U.S. wheat—a four-month supply—now available in East Pakistan for civilian needs. There are 300,000 tons aboard ships awaiting unloading in East Pakistani ports, he said, and 300,000 additional tons have been authorized for shipment as soon as delivery bottlenecks can be straightened out.

Mr. McCloskey said that the United States had stressed to the Pakistani government that the problem currently was not one of supply but of distribution. Ports, roads and railways have been disrupted, he said, and port labor in East Pakistan is "unavailable"—presumably because of widespread fighting and civilian damage.

Mr. McCloskey acknowledged that President Yahya Khan had still not "responded" to UN and U.S. proposals for an international humanitarian relief effort in East Pakistan. He reiterated the U.S. willingness to assist in such an effort.

Bhutto Calls Reforms Vital For Pakistan

By Eric Pace

KARACHI, Pakistan, April 14 (UPI)—Z. A. Bhutto, considered Pakistan's most powerful political leader, said today that Pakistani authorities would strive for a "political settlement" of the East Pakistan problem "once the situation comes under control."

Mr. Bhutto, head of the Pakistan People's party, spoke at a crowded news conference in his party's headquarters here.

In a statement that took more than an hour to read, he offered the first public analysis by a high Pakistani official of the country's civil strife. He said he had been in close consultation with President Yahya Khan.

Mr. Bhutto said Pakistan was going through a "terrible ordeal" and he criticized what he said was "exploitation" of East Pakistan in years past. He said "we must evolve a system" where all Pakistanis—in both East and West Pakistan—can live "in an equitable economic system and under the cover of democracy and under one flag."

"Gravest Emergency"
Mr. Bhutto said that the present Pakistani crisis was "the gravest emergency" the nation had faced since its founding in 1947.

Turning to the future, Mr. Bhutto said: "Naturally, we would like to see a political solution to the problem facing Pakistan. We made every effort to find a political solution (before the government crackdown on East Pakistan's independence movement) and once the situation comes under control I am certain that the threads will be picked up and renewed efforts will be made to arrive at a political settlement—for only a political settlement can be a lasting settlement."

"We must willingly give the people of East Pakistan their legitimate rights," he added. However, he did not make specific proposals for a settlement.

An announcement was made by Virginia Knauer, President Nixon's consumer-affairs adviser. She praised the industry for both steps but called also for elimination of possibly hazardous cosmetics ingredients and said all ingredients should be listed on the label of cosmetics products.

Both Mrs. Knauer and FDA Commissioner Charles Edwards had urged the cosmetics industry voluntarily to help the FDA police possibly hazardous cosmetics ingredients. Under the law, the FDA cannot demand ingredient information on cosmetics although it can seize products judged hazardous or contaminated.

Cosmetics Firms To Tell Contents

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—Cosmetics manufacturers have agreed to register with the Food and Drug Administration and tell it what ingredients go into their products.

An announcement was made by Virginia Knauer, President Nixon's consumer-affairs adviser. She praised the industry for both steps but called also for elimination of possibly hazardous cosmetics ingredients and said all ingredients should be listed on the label of cosmetics products.

Both Mrs. Knauer and FDA Commissioner Charles Edwards had urged the cosmetics industry voluntarily to help the FDA police possibly hazardous cosmetics ingredients. Under the law, the FDA cannot demand ingredient information on cosmetics although it can seize products judged hazardous or contaminated.

56 Basques, Leftists Are Arrested in Spain

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, April 14 (UPI)—Fifty-six leftists and Basque separatists have been arrested for alleged political offenses in the past three months in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa, police announced today. The announcement said the arrests were in connection with "subversive" activities carried out in November and December last year.

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Scene from "XX," the Teatro Libero production now playing in Paris.

Drama Festival Opens in Pandemonium

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 14.—The Théâtre des Nations opened its 1971 season here last night with an exasperating oddity from Italy, a production of "XX" by the Teatro Libero of Rome. A water pipe burst, an actress fainted, sawdust rained down on spectators, not a few of whom were near hysteria by the time the evening was over.

This latest production is by Luca Ronconi whose "Orlando Furioso" enjoyed a sensational success at the 1970 edition of the same festival here and, later, in New York. In "Orlando," actors astride mobile wooden horses charged through milling crowds of spectators, gathered in the abandoned vegetable shelter of Les Halles. Having experimented with space, Ronconi is now experimenting with claustrophobia.

For his new test of audience endurance, Ronconi constructed a jittery, two-story "hotel" over

Paris Theater

the orchestra chairs of the Théâtre de France. First-nighters waited almost an hour in the theater lobby before being admitted in groups of 20.

A guide was supposed to lead each group through the 20 small compartments of the shabby edifice. But the spectators broke ranks, scattering like soldiers on a battlefield. Some joined other groups; some wandered about alone. Fat men and heavy-footed women (were they members of the audience? or members of the company?) blocked the staircase. A pipe burst, dousing the occupants of one room. In a hallway, there was a downpour of sawdust. Soon, pandemonium broke loose with omelocks and actors packed in like soda crackers. After an hour and a half

and a call to the house physician to attend an actress who had fainted, the rumpus was over. The housekeeper announced that a police state had been established.

Confusions
In each room, spectators were confronted with a set address, sometimes two or three, designating madness. Here a thin-walled partition, a supposedly insular, royalist, raved. Next door, a crazy waiter offered guests dubious looking sausages. In another, a dowdy charwoman launched in to an "interminable" trade, while in a neighboring chamber, a couplet presided over a confused, champagne-de-lux table and a hippie threatened all comers with a toy revolver. On the floor of a cupboard, a girl feigned trance and an obese, hairy fellow brandished a hypodermic needle. Ronconi's "Luna Park" funhouse idea of leading an audience through a fantastical, Dr. Caligari madhouse, is novel, but the experiment fails because the company fails. They are unresourceful players.

Each performer has been allotted a spiel. But the average actor without exacting lines is always lost. The Teatro Libero players are forced to repeat themselves 20 times to 30 groups of visitors. Lacking any gift for improvisation, the actors work as if they were untrained barkers in a yelling contest.

Had we encountered W.C. Fields in one room, Peter Ustinov in another, Beatrice Lillie, Noel Coward and Bette Midler in others, the show would have been magnificent entertainment. But the actor without dialogue and without individual resources is like a corpse without the correct ritualistic, religious, if not mute, instrument.

The Ronconi shammas hint that the happening has arrived in Rome—ten years late.

Obituaries

Historian P. M. Hamer, 79; Organized Federal Projects

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—Philip M. Hamer, 79, an American historian who organized the federal government's program of publishing the papers of U.S. historical figures, died of a heart condition Saturday at his Bethesda, Md., home.

Mr. Hamer served from 1961 to 1961 as the first executive director of the National Historical Publications Commission. While in that post, he wrote "A National Program for Publication of Historical Documents" and oversaw the early work on publication of the papers of the founding fathers.

After retiring from the commission in 1961, he began to collect and edit the papers of Revolutionary War patriot Henry Laurens. The third of 12 projected volumes is being published now.

Mr. Hamer joined the staff of the National Archives in Washington in 1935. He held a series of posts at the archives and edited and directed publication of

"The National Archives Guide" and the two-volume guide to World War II records.

Mr. Hamer was the editor of "A Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States," for which he received awards from two professional organizations in 1962.

Bernard H. Bieri

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—Retired Navy Vice-Adm. Bernard H. Bieri, 32, a former deputy chief of naval operations, died Saturday at Bethesda. Naval Hospital.

He commanded the USS Chicago in the Pacific at the time Pearl Harbor was attacked. In 1942, Adm. Bieri was assigned to the staff of the commander of the U.S. Fleet. He helped to plan for the invasion of North Africa and the landing in Normandy, and became deputy chief of naval operations in 1945.

Among the military honors he received were the Legion of Merit, the American Defense Service Medal and the French Legion of Honor.

Michael Bieri

MONTREAL, April 14 (UPI)—Michael Bieri, 21, who led the National Hockey League's Pittsburgh Penguins as a rookie to the Stanley Cup semifinals last year and was injured critically in an auto accident two weeks later, died yesterday.

He had been hospitalized since his auto ran off a road near Malartic, Quebec, on May 15. He underwent four brain operations, and was in a coma most of the time.

Robert D. Stover

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—Robert D. Stover, 61, United Nations adviser to the government of Thailand in 1966 and since then vice-president of Executive Management Service, Inc. of Arlington, Va., died Sunday at Arlington Hospital of heart disease.

Michael Rosenauer

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—Michael Rosenauer, 88, an Austrian-born architect, died Sunday. He built Richard Strauss's house in Vienna and came to London in 1928 to advise on slum clearance. He built a block of apartments overlooking Green Park in central London, the Time-Life Building in New Bond Street—completed in 1932—and designed three major London hotels.

Mr. Rosenauer was a visiting professor of interior design at the University of Pennsylvania, 1948-1951.

Elizabeth Gutman Kaye: NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Elizabeth Gutman Kaye, 63, a singer and artist, died yesterday in Dumfries, Tennessee, a family spokesman reported.

French Socialists Submit Motion to Spain

Censure Regime

PARIS, April 14 (AP)—The Socialist party today submitted a motion of censure against the government, alleging that it is incapable of solving the urgent problems facing the nation.

The motion was signed by 41 deputies, all Socialists or close allies. The vote on the motion, which has no chance of being accepted because the government controls a huge majority in the National Assembly—will be next Tuesday after a policy statement by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

The motion said the government has been unable to stem the steady rise in prices, despite a "demoralization" in the market and said this "organized" revolt by the government had thrown out the profound causes of the crisis. It declared that the present government troubles come from the inability of a government backed by a conservative majority to organize a national development in a direction which conforms to the will of the people.

4 Charged in Chicago

In Plot to Kill Daley

CHICAGO, April 14 (Reuters)—Four men appeared in court here yesterday charged with plotting to assassinate Chicago Mayor Richard Daley and the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a prominent black leader charged with the murder of Mayor Daley. The suspects were arraigned on charges of conspiring to commit the murder of Mayor Daley and Mr. Jackson, 29, a close aide of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The four were identified as Earl Preston Dillan, 37; Howard Harris, 33; Charles Whitehead, 35; and Terry Smith, 38.

No 71 Lenin Peace Prize

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP)—The Lenin Peace Prize will be awarded this year, the Supreme Soviet announced today. It gave no reason, but said next year a winner would be named for 1972. The Lenin Peace Prize was awarded last year to Ludwig Strobe, president of Czechoslovakia.

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Handknitting From the Bogs of Ireland

By Joan Cook

CLOONFAD, Ireland (NYT).—In Gaelic, Cloonfad means Long Meadow, but this area is so poor and wet that there is a local saying that "a snipe would drown here."

A boggy, rocky marshland, the tiny, primitive village 117 miles northwest of Dublin is a world of women. For years the men of Cloonfad have slipped into the ranks of those who emigrate to England and elsewhere in search of work, adding new dimensions of loneliness, boredom and despair to their women's already bleak lives.

With the establishment in 1967 of the Cloonfad Community Services, a cooperative for the making of handknits, lace and crochet, this is gradually beginning to change.

Originated by the Very Rev. Jarlath Canney, a Roman Catholic priest now in his mid-50s, the project has filled empty hours, established a sense of pride in local ways, revived dying folk skills and convinced at least some of the men that it is worthwhile to obtain work nearer home. It has also added money to their meager incomes.

In Touch

"I wanted to keep in touch with the people and, at the same time, make life bearable for them," Father Canney explained as he negotiated a turn on a narrow country lane in the small Hillman sedan that has replaced his worn-out bicycle.

"I was searching about for ways to occupy our women's time, and originally I started them on rush work, but it proved too hard on their hands. The rushes must be wet, you know."

A ruddy, blue-eyed cleric who has spent his pastoral life in three counties of the West Country—Galway, Mayo and Roscommon—Father Canney started the cooperative with 50 to 60 women on the strength of a personal bank loan and an interest-free loan from a friend. Before the year was out, the project was further encouraged by a \$500 grant from the Irish Department of Industry and Commerce.

In the autumn of 1967, the priest made a flying trip to the



NYT. Above: Some of the handknit work on display at Menlough's school.

At right: Frances Corless sits by the fire as she knits for the cooperative in Cloonfad, Ireland.



United States, where he dispersed samples of sweaters, dresses, blouses and accessories, returning with enough orders to keep the project alive.

Simultaneously, Canadian buyers in Dublin left a substantial regular order. By 1969, the handwork sold by the co-op in Cloonfad (pronounced Cloon Fadd) was being turned out by 230 women in 24 centers throughout four counties of the West Country.

Not the least of the co-op's accomplishments has been the sense of pulling together by village women, among whom gossip and back-biting were rapidly becoming full-time occupations.

"Father has taken the laces out of our boots," is the way Mrs. Kathleen Corless put it as she and her daughter Aine, 11, knitted before the fire in their cottage, one of many in the area that are heated by fireplaces and retain the thatched roof.

The best knitters are recruited by the co-op as teachers to go to other centers to instruct in knitting and crochet for the students' own families and, in the case of the most skilled, for the co-op.

"There's no use to say you didn't see a flaw because if you didn't, he did," Mrs. Emily Dempsey, a teacher, said in reference to Father Canney, who is known among the women as "Jack the Ripper."

In the early days of the co-op, when Father Canney's transportation was still by bicycle, he kept in touch with the outlying cottages by walkie-talkie.

Beginners buy their own wool and make sweaters for themselves until they have perfected the work. Father Canney explained, adding: "We do not send anything for export unless it's perfect."

The variety of stitches mastered is wide, from the blackberry (to Americans, popcorn), honeycomb (single and double) and cable, to intricate patterns such as the lobster claw and the Tree of Life. Wedding veils and altar cloths in delicate lacework are also created, as well as hand-embroidered pillow covers in motifs from the Book of Kells, the ancient manuscript kept at Trinity College, Dublin.

"Legend has it that the fishermen believed that if man was claimed by the sea, it was bad luck to take the body out of the water," Mrs. Dempsey said. "Each family had its own combination of stitches, and the natural wool being waterproof, when a body was washed ashore, it could be identified."

The age range of co-op workers is from 40 to 70. "Just the dangerous age," Father Canney said, teasing the women. On the average, women earn £75 to £100 a year, although a top-notch knitter can earn as much as £250 in her spare time.

"It's the difference between want and the capability to get a few things without going to their husbands for money," Father Canney said.

The Men

The example set by the women has stirred some of the few men who are left to establish carpools enabling them to work in nearby Galway so that they can come home most nights, except when the weather is severe.

Since all but 50 to 60 women live on farms, the knitting season begins in October and ends in March. The proceeds go to the knitters and into the co-op itself for supplies and operating expenses. Father Canney does not draw a salary.

Although co-op headquarters are in Cloonfad, the business office was moved to the Parochial House in nearby Menlough (pronounced Men Lock) when Father Canney was transferred there as parish priest six weeks ago.

"We try to keep a four-to-five-month supply on hand," he said, apologizing for the fact that his books are still in boxes, and his closets and spare bathroom filled with plastic bags of native wool. Despite his brief tenure in his new post, he has already organized a new group of knitters among the women of Menlough. Prices range from \$20 for a turtle-neck sweater plus \$1.25 for postage to \$80 for a lace, hand-crocheted blouse, plus \$1.50 postage. Three to six weeks should be allowed for delivery (to insure correct fit, enclose chest measurement, sleeve length from underarm to wrist and desired length to waist or hips).

Brochures illustrating the native work and price lists are available on request. Address: Cloonfad Community Services, Ltd., Menlough, County Galway, Ireland.

Music in London

Melodramatic Misadventures

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 14—Francesco Cilea's "Adriana Lecouvreur" has had the misfortune of being more attractive to prima donnas than to audiences, except in its native Italy, where the opera public is readier than elsewhere to identify with the melodramatic misadventures of a glamorous female.

In recent years it has provided Placida Domingo with her most congenial role, and the Met revived it for Renata Tebaldi a few seasons ago, its first outing there since Caruso and the beautiful Lina Cavalieri sang it in only two performances in 1907.

Its production by the Camden Festival at the Colgate Theatre last night, in the first of three performances and without a superstar in the title role, was an adventurous and daring undertaking and proved that "Adriana Lecouvreur" is probably the better

for a star on the way up than for one on the way down.

Milla Andrew

The lady in question is Milla Andrew, a Canadian of Russian descent, who first drew attention to herself four years ago, again at the Camden Festival, in the title role of Massenet's "Sapho." Since then she has sung Anna Bolena and Lady Macbeth at Glyndebourne. But most of her work has still been with provincial companies.

Both her singing and her projection of a complex character last night left one wondering just what a young singer has to achieve these days before the powers in the major houses pay any attention. Miss Andrew is more than a big talent. She has a splendid dramatic soprano and uses it well. And she is an accomplished and conscientious actress.

The opera has the disadvantage

of concentrating too exclusively on its central character, a famous actress of the Comédie-Française (1692-1730), and of making things difficult even for her, by involving her in a silly and needlessly complex story.

When she is not on stage, one's attention wanders to the score, and a listener is apt to find himself trying to place the familiar references as they pass by: "Falsaff," "Cavalleria," "L'Amico Fritz," "Tosca," "La Bohème," "Madame Butterfly?"

Not Fair

It's not quite fair, Cilea wrote in what was, at the turn of the century (the opera dates from 1902) a common and viable idiom. And remembering that "Madame Butterfly" and several other Puccini operas came after "Adriana Lecouvreur," it seems likely that Puccini drew as much upon Cilea as Cilea certainly drew upon him.

What Cilea lacked was Puccini's ability to sustain an entire act. But he had his moments. Adriana's two big arias, the "Io son l'umile anello," of the first act and the "Poveri fiori," of the fourth, rank with the best of Puccini. And in Adriana's death, Cilea did wonders—as did Miss Andrew—with one of the slowest working poisons in the annals of opera.

Art in Spain

MAN 71 (Muestra de Arte Nuevo 71), Galería Adria, Sala Caspar, Galería René Metrá, 295, 323 and 331 Consejo de Ciento, Barcelona, through April.

These three galleries, each a minute's walk from each other, have divided the Man 71 exhibi-

tion among them. New figurative is at Adria, abstracts at Caspar, and kinetics at René Metrá.

Among the 54 artists' work on view are wild explosions in rugged textures and subdued colors by Tharrats, Roman Valles's painting suggesting a woman's face gushing forth blood, Hernandez Pijoan's extremely interesting essentialist canvases—two meticulous glasses against a flat dark ground, the space alive around them. These are at Caspar. At Adria: A large misshapen foot in pastel shades by Brn; Amelia Riera's horror painting of a green electric chair and her equally horrific construction of one; Bedini's full Renaissance treatment of his subjects, like Dante's hell, a riot of hot color and limbs; Bartholomew's new work growing in strength of line and color. And at René Metrá: The infinite variety of light and shade in Navarro's architecturally inclined constructions; Sevilla's alternation in size and color of the same motif; Perales's interesting work with squares and rectangles.

Many artists whose work is well known are also included—Culcart, Clara, Cullero, Guinovart, Bea, Argimon, Puig, Rafols Cosamada. There is something for everyone interested in modern art. It is worth visiting all three galleries to get an idea of Spanish art today, although unfortunately some of the very best artists are not included.

—SHEILA ANNE DE BARRY

Pauphlet Warns Youths on Living In Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, April 14 (UPI).—Amsterdam is not a city of free drugs and love. Nor is it cheap, and it is not advisable to come without money because chances are you will be thrown out.

This is the message of a pamphlet being issued by the Release Foundation to warn young foreigners that Amsterdam is not a city where "anything goes."

Release is an organization set up to help young people who get into trouble with the law. "But foreigners who come to us without money, work or lodging have to be told we can't help them," said Kooze Bekker, 21, a member of the organization's staff.

The city is taking steps to avoid the kind of trouble which occurred last year, when attempts to clear the central Dam Square of camping youths led to riots and vandalism. This year a special police unit will be charged with keeping young tourists from sleeping in the streets.

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Peacemaking in Pakistan: Mission for Moscow?

A fortnight after the explosion, the situation in the south Asian subcontinent is that the army of West Pakistan has at least the major cities of would-be secessionist East Pakistan under control, but popular resistance continues in the countryside and no end to it is in sight. It is this uncertainty, perhaps more than bloodshed, that has alarmed other interested countries, each of which had come to terms in its way with the previous political pattern of the subcontinent. India has an immediate neighbor's natural concern. Communist China, the United States and the Soviet Union are concerned chiefly for "strategic" reasons; that is, none of them wants to see the others gain from the chaos.

There is general agreement that the Pakistan situation, left to itself, will get much worse. The principal question is: Which outside country is going to do something about it?

India can do, and should do, very little. For it to be led by sympathy rather than sense and materially to help the Bengali rebels of East Pakistan would be to invite West Pakistan's retaliation and, no better from New Delhi's viewpoint, to stir India's own Bengalis into active nationalistic ferment. As a matter of fact, despite inspired Pakistani press reports to the contrary, the Indian government has practiced great restraint, confining itself chiefly to expressions of sympathy and alarm.

China is not in a position, or perhaps of a mind, to help calm down the situation either. As its public equipping shows, it is pulled one way by pragmatic (anti-India) support of West Pakistan and the other way by ideological allegiance to the Bengal "national liberation movement" in East Pakistan.

Nor is the United States well equipped to act. It finds itself "reviewing" major loan programs but apparently continuing some

arms shipments to West Pakistan while halting (on the ground of port congestion) wheat shipments to East Pakistan. By suspending all categories of assistance, Washington could if it chose make it extremely difficult for the Pakistan government to hold on in the East. But the administration, inclined anyway to seek out a "low profile" in Asia, is clearly not about to take such a firm stand.

That leaves Moscow. From its successful effort of 1965 to end the war between India and Pakistan, the Soviet Union earned a peacemaker's reputation on the subcontinent—a region which is, after all, its backyard. It is not too intimately involved, as is India; it is not hamstrung by policy contradictions, as are China and the United States. The Kremlin might now feel that another political intervention would be worth the risk. Failure could be blamed on the intrinsic difficulties of the situation. Success could be claimed as a major achievement. Moscow may be positioning itself for just such a "second Tashkent." Ten days ago the Soviet president, Mr. Podgorny, set Moscow firmly on the side of world opinion by urging West Pakistan to halt the bloodshed and to seek a negotiated settlement with the East. On Monday the Soviet premier, Mr. Kosygin, the man who brought Pakistan and India together at Tashkent, received the Indian and Pakistani ambassadors (separately) for consultations.

The dominant American interest in South Asia is, as Mr. Nixon said in his foreign policy report, "a structure of peace and stability." He credited the Soviet Union with aiming "at creating a compatible area of stability on its southern borders, and countering Chinese Communist influence."

We surmise that the President would not be unhappy to see Moscow give peacemaking in the subcontinent another try.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Jawboning' the Steelworkers

In its third inflation alert, President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers has warned the steelworkers that they will undermine their industry's competitive position and create unemployment if they insist on a big pay increase this year.

The President's economists did not say what they would regard as an appropriate wage settlement, but they did pronounce the settlement already won by the steelworkers in the can industry much too big.

The CEA is undoubtedly right about the inflationary implications of the can settlement. But it is decidedly unrealistic if it thinks this current exercise in toothless jawboning will have any effect on the union. I. W. Abel, the union's president, has made it plain that he intends to win at least as big an increase for the 550,000 steelworkers as he got for the 40,000 can workers.

The CEA has priced the can settlement at 32 percent over the three-year life of the contract. It would be more than that if the Consumer Price Index climbs more than 5 percent in 1972 and 1973. The union insists that it is "chasing inflation, not creating it"; the can contract—like that of the auto workers—was front-end-loaded, with a 13 percent increase in the first year.

There is no hint in the latest inflation alert that the Nixon administration intends to go beyond jawboning over steel wages and prices. Although the CEA recalls how Mr. Nixon intervened to force down a 12 percent steel price increase in January—it was rolled back to 6.8 percent by threat-

ening to liberalize steel imports, which are protected by "voluntary" quotas—the White House is not threatening to let in more foreign steel if the wage increase should be excessive and lead to price increases.

In other areas, the inflation alert achieves greater toughness.

It is particularly tough on the recent taxicab fare increases in New York City, pointing out that the basic problem is that the city has so restricted the number of "medallion" cabs on the street that their number is no greater today than it was in 1937. In Washington, D.C., where there are no such limits, taxi fares are less than half those in New York. This is all said, and true, but since the White House has no apparent appetite for issues on which it could exert direct pressure, the rebuke is tantamount to a verbal attack on the man-eating shark. Unless it is an attack on Mayor Lindsay.

The alert is also concerned about inflationary trends in transportation—especially the railroads—and in oil, lumber and plywood, construction, meat and other food products. Although the CEA expects the pressure of wage increases on prices to be considerably reduced over the short term, as a result of productivity gains, it finds the general pattern of wage gains "well above the pattern that would be consistent with long-term cost-and-price stability."

It is splendid to be alerted to these trends. But where the shelter is to which the nation should repair, the alert sayeth not.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Getting Out of Vietnam

If the Americans, for reasons of mere political convenience, were to withdraw in a rush, Mr. Nixon is right to fear that it could present a selfish spectacle. Commitments to Asians might seem less valid than commitments to Europeans. Hanoi could help, too, if it showed any disposition to make the Paris peace talks a reality rather than a charade. But the argument for withdrawal remains strong, and the setting of a date might be the best way to provoke the genuine political debate on the future government of Vietnam which over-emphasis on military strategy has delayed for too long.

—From the Guardian (London).

Aiding Pakistan

Pakistan is one of the heaviest recipients of international aid. Since 1955, for example, Britain alone has lent £100 million to Pakistan; \$380 million is the present annual total from the international aid consortium. In addition, the Pakistani Army looks to

various allies for its supplies of arms. There will no doubt be a move in some Western capitals to question whether aid ought to continue to flow on this scale. Aside from the moral argument, there will be awareness that Yahya's policies have produced what is likely to remain a highly unstable situation in half the country.

—From the Financial Times (London).

The U.S. and Peking

The next step should be the resumption of the Sino-American ambassadorial meetings in Warsaw, which started again at the beginning of last year but were broken off by China when America pursued the North Vietnamese into Cambodia. Fears that China had taken umbrage over the affair in Laos certainly seem dissipated. Russia is already complaining of Sino-American "intrigues." But a genuine dialogue between Russia and China would be of the utmost benefit for world stability.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

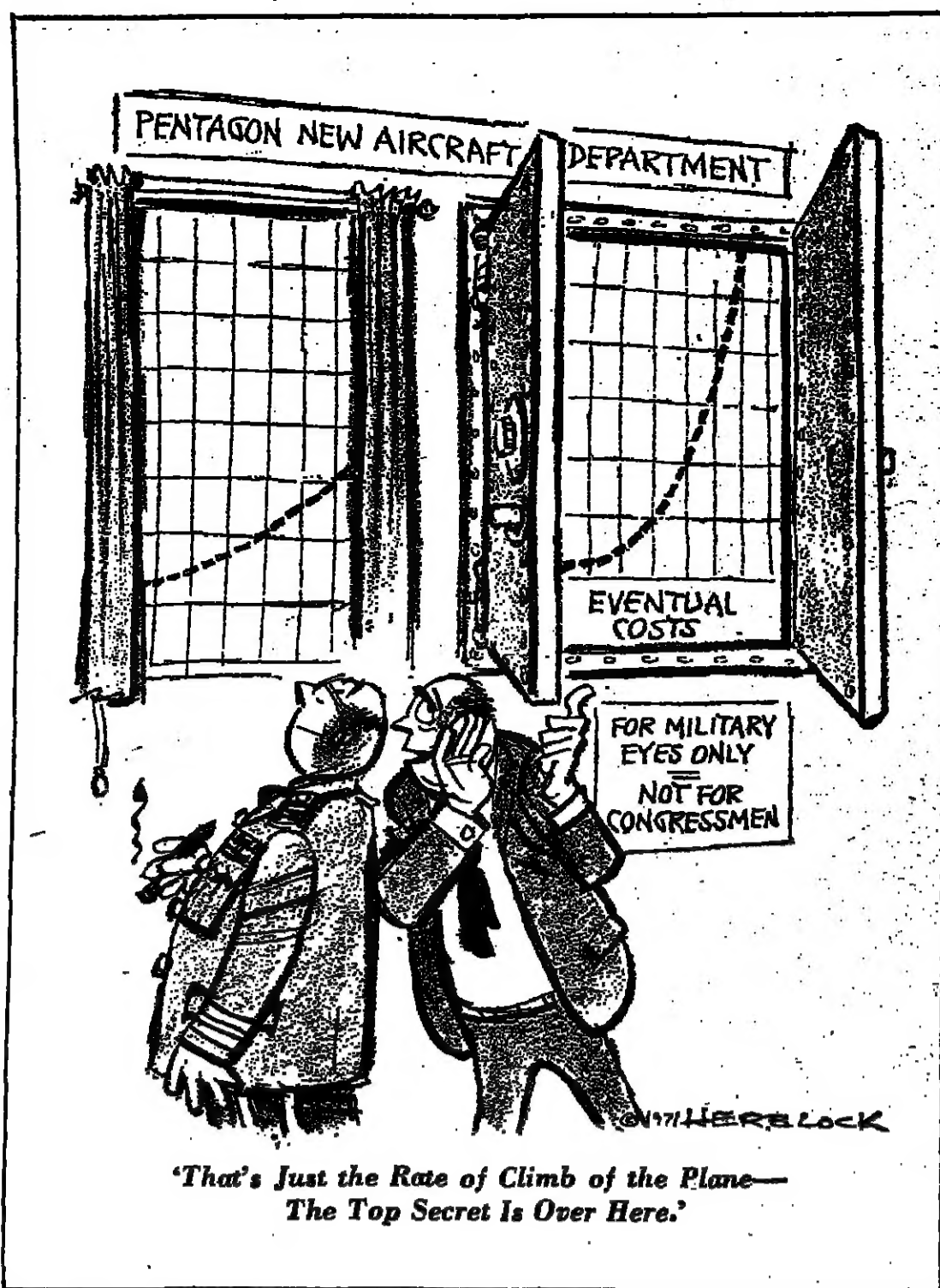
April 15, 1896

BRUSSELS—According to the arrangements made at the Venice conference no treaty will be concluded by the Triple Alliance with England, but each of the three Powers is understood to contemplate signing separate treaties with Great Britain affecting its own particular interests. Meanwhile, Kaiser William and his family arrived in Vienna and were warmly received by the Austrian Emperor and the Premier.

Fifty Years Ago

April 15, 1921

PARIS—"The deadline" for Germany is the 1st of May next. If she crosses that date without having paid to the Entente Allies what is required of her under the Treaty of Versailles, she will be in mortal trouble. Her industrial, financial and economic centers, and her wealth-producing enterprises will be occupied. Germany must pay. She will pay, either willingly, or by stern compulsion from the United Allies.



TV and the Unfairness Doctrine

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The American Society of Newspaper Editors is in Washington again for its annual skunk practice, and this year it has some serious questions to discuss, for all news reporters and editors—radio and television even more than newspaper—are under mounting pressure from all branches of the government and from the public as well.

In the last year, the Defense Department has gone beyond the normal regulations on battlefield reporting to censor the news on the war in Laos and limit access to the primary areas of combat. Also, as the editors' freedom of information committee charged in its annual report, "Never has the subpoena been used as viciously, as irresponsibly and as often against freedom of the press as it has this [past] year."

Reporters and editors in radio and television have had even more difficult problems—for while the newspapers usually have the protection of the freedom-of-the-press amendment to the Constitution in the courts, the networks and their affiliated stations are licensed by a government which has the power to impose its notion of "fair reporting" by threatening to withdraw a station's license.

Agnew's Campaign

The threats, of course, are always oblique. Thus, in recent weeks, Vice-President Agnew has not only been running a campaign against the Columbia Broadcasting System's program on the Defense Department's propaganda apparatus ("The Selling of the Pentagon") and demanding the right to edit his own copy on the subject over the CBS network, but the investigations subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has subpoenaed CBS to produce all its notes and unused film and to report on the disbursements of money on the Pentagon program.

These are issues—the radio and television as well as the newspaper editors—have deserved more attention from the newspaper editors than they have been getting. Newspaper editors howl like a scalded dog whenever any government official asks to see their reporters' notes and questions their news judgment—and quite rightly, too—but they are comparatively quiet when the Vice-President or committees of the Congress demand the same thing of radio and television reporters.

This double standard could use a little more examination from the newspaper editors here this week. The basic assumption of the First Amendment was that the people in a democratic society had a better chance to get a fair presentation of the news from a multitude of free reporters than from reporters regulated by the government.

Risks Were Weighed

The founding fathers had no illusions about the infallibility of the press. Their comments about our stupidity, inaccuracy, and bias make Spiro Agnew's sound almost genial. But they were persuaded that the risks of freedom were less than the risks entailed by legal strictures or government control. It is hard to argue that this protection for the newspaper reporters should

not now be guaranteed to the radio and television stations, which now supply a majority of the American people with their first reports of the news.

There is, of course, nothing wrong with the Vice-President's complaining publicly about bias in the press and the radio and television. As he is constantly pointing out, he has his freedom of speech too, and since major newspapers select about 100,000 words a day out of almost two million, it would be remarkable if there was not an argument about whether the selection and front-page presentation are "fair."

The difference is that newspaper editors can tell the complaining Vice-President or the members of the House investigations committee to go climb the Washington Monument, but the radio and TV editors are not quite so free. They are under government license. They use "the people's airwaves" (as if the people's streets and interstate highways), and they operate under different rules.

Enforcing 'Fairness'

They must submit to an official "fairness doctrine," which is a government and not a professional journalist's standard. It is enforced, or is at least under threat of being enforced, by a government licensing agency. The radio and TV people must answer

when the Federal Communications Commission inquiries are made, and truth is not necessarily a defense.

It is ironic that the FCC's "fairness doctrine" was intended to assure precisely that, but everything depends on who is deciding what is "fair," and the guess here is that the founding fathers would still bet on Walter Cronkite rather than on Agnew.

Nevertheless, the public reaction to all this is clearly divided. The people have heard all the arguments between government and press, and it is fairly obvious that their confidence is not unbounded in either institution.

Part of this is due to the fact that the newspaper, radio and television editors have not been very good at self-criticism, or in establishing an effective "fairness doctrine" of their own, which is why there is so much public criticism of reporting, and why there is now so much talk of establishing some kind of local and national news-council machinery to review the record of the papers and stations.

No doubt there will be much discussion of these issues in Washington this week, particularly the newspaper side of the question. But the immediate threat of government pressure and influence is on radio and television, and if their freedom is impaired, even the freedom of the printed press is not likely to be unaffected.

No Room at the Top

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—There are various ways to indicate the present loneliness of Richard M. Nixon, but there is no real way to measure it. It is probably too great to be precisely measurable.

One indication of the President's loneliness is that no member of his cabinet, including the secretary of defense, knew the President's detailed decisions about further troop withdrawals from Vietnam before the cabinet meeting just prior to his recent speech.

In a town leaky as a sieve, with a cabinet not notably loyal, the President evidently felt compelled to seek advice only as to the guiding facts. With the facts in hand, he made his own decisions in near-total isolation; and these were disclosed when already final.

Another indicator of this presidential loneliness is the simple fact that among the White House staff members several have come close to panic in the post-Laos political atmosphere. The tough, unflappable man in Nixon's outer office, Robert Haldeman, has had to use fairly strong language to rally some of the troops on the White House staff.

Still another sign of this same loneliness is the further fact that the President came pretty close to mentioning it, with considerable frankness, in his report to the country. Altogether, whether or not you agree with his judgment, you have to admire the man's guts. For it must take immense guts to go forward, almost alone, on what he believes is the right course for the country.

The real meaning of the President's speech, of course, was that he means to go forward, come hell or high water, with the orderly Vietnamization of the war. A good summary of the speech is the remark of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at the culminating crisis of our Civil War:

"We'll fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

In the present case, alas, it will take considerably longer than all summer. The main reason is that Vietnamization was hardly ever conceived of, much less properly prepared for, under President Johnson, and was then the subject of active initial cheating in President Nixon's own Defense Department.

As a result, the South Vietnamese do not now have enough of what our army calls "the assets" to go it alone against Hanoi's troops. Worse still, not enough South Vietnamese have yet been trained to use these assets—the helicopters, the tactical aircraft and the artillery. And training is always a time-consuming process, especially with complex equipment.

The Laos Debate

That is really the main reason the President was not able to announce the instant Vietnamization some people are calling for. Until the South Vietnamese have the assets in hand, and are ready to use them, total and immediate Vietnamization is impossible or, rather, it is just a recipe for leaving tens of thousands of American dead on the battlefield, and implying accepting needless defeat with all its worldwide consequences. That is one key to the Presi-

Letters

European Americans

As one of those "European Americans" that Mr. A.J. Curtiss refers to in *Letters*, I have often been asked by my British friends what typical Americans are like. Mr. Curtiss, while not typical (whatever that is), certainly typifies too many Americans: The "1,000% my country right or wrong—if you don't like it, leave, get the hell out of America."

Evidently the Curtisses of this world don't want to know the truth if the truth hurts. Surely he must know that Calley was judged not by the "peace advocates" or the "European Americans" or by the "Free Press" but by his own peers—combat officers and Vietnam veterans—their selves, and that steady-eyed brother was found guilty of the premeditated murder of 22 civilians. In either world, he already had these people under his control and then killed them after thinking about it.

To be sure, the Calley case has had far-reaching effects, including national soul-searching. But what horrifies so many decent people is that this monster is being made into a sort of hero.

Regardless of anything else pertaining to the Vietnam war, the chances of Lt. Calley must not be forgotten.

Incidentally, I too am a veteran of World War II in the South and Western Pacific theaters, and I happen to be a few years older than Mr. Curtiss. I only mention this so that Mr. Curtiss and perhaps others might realize that there are people of my generation who deplore the Vietnam war with all its needless killing and blood-letting, particularly of the Vietnamese people, who have suffered so long and so tragically.

ARTHUR MANDELBERG.

London.

On the whole, we Americans overseas are every bit as loyal and interested in the welfare of the U.S. as Mr. A.J. Curtiss. We have, however, over several years, been exposed to the views and feelings of those among whom we now live. The "my country, right or wrong" philosophy which leads some Americans to believe that our government can play God to the rest of the world has been the cause of justified resentment on the part of so many Europeans.

Instead of accepting this theory, many of us non-resident American citizens try to come to an objective view of our current problems and policies in the U.S. I find most of the letters to the editor in the Tribune concerning Vietnam and the Calley case to have been intelligent and well thought out.

Mrs. P.R. BECHET.

Paris.

Israel's Stand

President Sadat accuses Israel of arrogance and of being an expansionist nation. The Soviets threaten Israel with an ultimatum. President Tito accuses Israel of obstinacy and intransigence. The French government declares it is fully behind the Egyptians. All other Western governments, including the British and American, protest against Israel's intransigence towards the Egyptians. What is the Egyptian good will, and all of them want Israel to withdraw to the 1967 borders. But what exactly is Egypt offering? Merely to acknowledge Israel's right to exist (which is a fundamental right under the United Nations Charter) but for which the Israelis have had to fight three times? But at the same time, the presidents of Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Libya and Algeria continue to threaten Israel with extinction.

For the first time in history

we have an example of a country which was attacked, (to be technically correct, guided into attack on the Egyptian front, but unquestionably attacked by the Jordanians, in spite of Israel's assistance through UN General Odd Bull, that the Jordanian front would remain quiet) and won the war against all odds, but which is yet expected to be have as if nothing had happened and allow the terms of settlement to be dictated by the aggressor who lost the war.

It is ironic that the preacher of sermons to Israel about not acquiring territories through war is none other than the Soviet Union, which took territories by force from Finland, Romania and Japan, but also large parts from its wartime allies the Poles and the Czechs. President Tito who put off a large slice from Italy, is now dispensing moral lessons to Israel. The French, the largest suppliers of arms to South Africa and Portugal, buy the silence of the Afro-Asian nations for their "marchands de canons" policy by their violent anti-Israeli policy.

Under these conditions who can blame Israel for relying on her own force? Especially considering the experience after the last cease-fire, which was used by the Egyptians to build up missile troops to Israel. The French, the largest suppliers of arms to South Africa and Portugal, buy the silence of the Afro-Asian nations for their "marchands de canons" policy by their violent anti-Israeli policy.

SUSAN HERSPERD.

London.

The Goal of Justice

It is scarcely surprising that The Washington Post should print with a plea for the lives of the Manson gang (April 3-4), since the Post's editorials have done much to bring American criminal justice to its present sorry state. Let us hope the state ignores the redemption and atonement theology of the Post and the mind-boggling, heart-breaking and secular humanism preached by the people's jury. Restriction is a perfectly valid goal of justice; while the gas chamber is admittedly not adequate for the Manson family, it is much preferable to imprisonment on the inevitable parole. May California find the courage, after the years of appeals to come, to restore its chamber to use. It is grotesque that the society which in the past few years has sent to the gallows more than 100 men, and often innocent young men, to their deaths in Indiana, seemingly finds itself incapable of terminating even a few of its most vicious murderers.

RICHARD COLLAR.

Legos, Nigeria.

Witches of Salem

I'm sure Anne Stewart, the Arizona school teacher accused of being a witch (April 5) is not really one. I hope she is a good literature teacher and will get her job back. However, her knowledge of history is not perfect. Contrary to what happened in most of Europe, the 17th-century "witches" in Salem were hanged rather than burned.

BERNARD GINSBURGER.

Bithury, West Germany.

The Embattled FBI

Having carefully studied all you have recently printed about the FBI, may I be permitted to express my reaction in one short sentence? "More power to the FBI!"

DR. MAX C. BARSIS.

Matoli, Portugal.

سكوت لايون

ICI Unit to Take Over Atlas Chemical in U.S.

WILMINGTON, Del. April 14 (AP)—Imperial Chemical Industries, the giant British chemical firm, announced today it would acquire Atlas Chemical Co. for \$163.9 million.

Under terms of the agreement, Atlas shareholders will receive \$40 for each share of the 4,100,000 common shares outstanding.

The takeover of Atlas stock was announced after the New York Stock Exchange but it was expected to be completed by the end of the month.

In London, ICI chairman Jack Callard said the merger was the most important single step ever taken by ICI in the Western Hemisphere.

Subject to Approval

He said that the agreement is subject to the approval of the British Treasury and the Bank of England, which have been fully informed of the terms of the agreement.

Mr. Callard said the acquisition will be financed with funds from non-sterling sources. ICI will be assisted by a group of U.S. banks, he said, but did not elaborate.

He said he did not anticipate any difficulties with regard to the U.S. anti-trust laws. He said that Atlas has a range of products that are complementary to those of ICI. "There isn't much overlap," he said.

Offer Not Excessive

Mr. Callard noted that the offer is equivalent to 25 to 28 times Atlas' net earnings per share. He said he did not think this was excessive.

In Washington, a spokesman for the anti-trust division of the Justice Department said the proposed merger would be examined for its anti-trust implications. Reuters said the spokesman emphasized this would be routine procedure in any merger situation.

The proposal calls for ICI America Inc., the British firm's principal U.S. operating company, to acquire Atlas. W.B. Dornan, chairman and chief executive officer of ICI America, is to head the merged company, and E.J. Gogh, president of Atlas, is to become president.

Formal Part

The companies said they soon will enter into a formal merger agreement which will be submitted to Atlas shareholders.

Atlas, a specialty chemical and pharmaceutical company, had sales of \$166 million last year and profits of \$3.3 million.

Matsushita Buying Haki

TOKYO, April 14 (Reuters)—The Bank of Japan said today it suspended acceptance of applications by foreign investors to buy Matsushita Electric Industrial shares after foreign holdings in the company reached the official 10 percent limit.

Turk Official Outlines Plan For Economy

Imperial Chemical Industries revenues last year rose 7.9 percent to \$3.5 billion, but profits fell 7.5 percent from the year-earlier level to \$37.6 million.

Mr. Callard said Atlas provides "the requisite strength in certain market areas and the very necessary management skills to complete the base from which major expansion will take place. This combination is an essential part of the policy designed to create a strong U.S. company fully capable of developing on a broad basis from its own and ICI's innovations and research discoveries."

The combined company is to be called ICI America Inc.

Celanese Weighs Joint Venture

NEW YORK, April 14 (Reuters)—Celanese Corp. is contemplating a joint venture to build a plant in Britain with Imperial Chemical Industries, John W. Brooks, Celanese president, said today. ICI now recycles Celanese chemical products in England.

France's Trade Surplus Declined Sharply in March

PARIS, April 14.—France's trade surplus fell sharply in March from the previous and year-ago months, but the surplus for the year's first quarter showed a sharp gain over the 1970 period.

The March surplus fell to 51 million francs (\$8.2 million) from 561 million francs in February and 335 million in March 1970, provisional figures published today by the Finance Ministry show.

However, the total for the first three months rose to 902 million francs, up from the year-earlier surplus of 100 million. Imports in March amounted to 10.15 billion francs, up from 8.42 billion in February and 8.34 billion in March 1970. Exports rose to 10.2 billion francs from 8.98 billion in the prior month and 8.67 billion in March 1970.

Italians Reports Net Loss in 1970

ROME, April 14 (AP)—Italians, a major metal-processing firm, today reported a net loss of 2.7 billion lire (\$1.5 million) in 1970, compared to a net profit of 16.5 billion lire in 1969.

Steel production, which was unspecified, was 1.5 million metric tons below planned output. The overall balance sheet was "negatively influenced by union agitation and a sharp rise in costs," the company said.

Italians is 79.5-percent controlled by the government through Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale.

Attacks Are Levelled At Private Enterprise

ANKARA, April 14 (AP)—Turkey's chief economic planner, Atilla Karasmanoglu, today attacked and disowned the private enterprise-oriented policies of Turkey's former government and charted a new economic policy with increased state control.

He said the "disorganized" policies of the Justice party government—which ran Turkey from 1955 until it was ousted by the armed forces March 12—"very seriously endangered our long-term development."

Mr. Karasmanoglu told a press conference that Turkey's economy would be "mixed," allowing both state and private enterprise and not dogmatically linked with one or the other.

Reform Government Deputy

Mr. Karasmanoglu was appointed deputy prime minister with full authority for economic affairs in the "reform government" of premier Nihat Erim, which is dominated by non-political technicians.

He said all new foreign investment would be restricted by four conditions: New enterprises must be at least 51 percent Turkish-owned, technologically advanced, export-oriented and of a size that cannot be financed domestically.

Agreements giving present enterprises more than 50 percent foreign ownership will be respected, he said, but they will be reviewed in the light of the other conditions.

Payments Situation

Mr. Karasmanoglu said the payments situation, both domestic and foreign, is "not bright." He said that in the past six years Turkey has built up a foreign debt of \$3.4 billion.

"It is obvious that a degree of development justifying this large borrowing has not been realized," he said.

Mr. Karasmanoglu said, "Foreign investment has not made an important contribution to Turkish development." In the last four years, he said, while \$113 million in foreign capital was invested in Turkey, foreign companies took out \$123 million in profits.

He said that at present growth rates, it will take Turkey 238 years to catch up to the Common Market in per capita income.

West German Reserves

FRANKFURT, April 14 (Reuters)—West Germany's monetary reserves rose 2.8 billion deutsche marks (\$786 million) to about 59.5 billion DM in the week to April 7, the federal bank said today.

Vote on Fixed Commissions Delayed 2 Weeks by Amex

NEW YORK, April 14 (WP)—While the Amex does not handle many transactions above the \$500,000 level, sources said opposition to negotiated commission rates, the American Stock Exchange has ordered a two-week delay in its members' vote on the issue.

At a special board of governors meeting Monday, the Amex—the only U.S. exchange that does not allow its members to depart from the historic fixed-rate system—set a new deadline of April 30 for its members to vote on proposed constitutional amendments, that would permit negotiating rates on that part of trades involving more than \$500,000.

SEC Chief Sworn In

WASHINGTON, April 14 (Reuters)—William J. Casey was sworn in today as chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission.

Profits at Westinghouse Climb 13%

NEW YORK, April 14 (NYT)—Westinghouse Electric Corp. reported yesterday a gain of 13 percent in first-quarter net income on a 4.8 percent rise in sales.

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 1,030.1 883.2
Profits (millions) 35.3 29.75
Per Share 0.86 0.72

Mr. Donald C. Burnham, chairman and chief executive officer, noted that 1970 figures were restated to reflect world-wide consolidation of majority-owned subsidiaries and poolings of interests.

Mr. Burnham noted that at the end of the first quarter backlog reached the \$5 billion level for the first time.

RCA Profits Slip

RCA Corp.'s first-quarter earnings declined 6.7 percent despite an 8.5 percent gain in sales. Robert W. Sarnoff, chairman, reported yesterday.

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 908.1 836.3
Profits (millions) 23.8 25.5
Per Share 0.30 0.33

The report noted that the quarterly figures included "with appropriate restatement for the first three months of 1970, sales and net profit of Coronet Industries."

A. E. Staley

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 82.6 81.1
Profits (millions) 2.35 2.45
Per Share 0.89 0.93

First Half 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 157.1 154.2
Profits (millions) 4.1 4.03
Per Share 1.54 1.32

Beach Aircraft

First Half 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 55.6 65.1
Profits (millions) 3.2 6.01
Per Share 0.48 0.20

Branswick

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 119.1 107.7
Profits (millions) 4.73 3.37
Per Share 0.25 0.18

CBS

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 281.9 265.3
Profits (millions) 6.5 13.17
Per Share 0.22 0.47

City Stores

Year 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 384.82 380.28
Profits (millions) -0.84 2.72
Per Share -0.86

Crown Cork & Seal

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 107.25 95.5
Profits (millions) 6.40 6.03
Per Share 0.31 0.29

Crown Zellerbach

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 230.98 224.62
Profits (millions) 10.63 11.08
Per Share 0.45 0.47

Eastern Gas & Fuel

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 82.4 67.7
Profits (millions) 9.32 5.79
Per Share 0.94 0.57

Evans Products

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 127.9 116.1
Profits (millions) 1.98 1.13
Per Share 0.31 0.16

Federated Department Stores

Year 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 2,091.5 1,992.8
Profits (millions) 82.17 86.94
Per Share 1.89 1.98

International Paper

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 458.5 439.4
Profits (millions) 15.84 25.67
Per Share 0.35 0.58

Marine Midland Banks

First Quarter 1971 1970
Profits (millions) a. 11.53 11.04
Per Share a. 0.83 0.81

Before securities transactions.
Profits (millions) b. 12.25 11.17
Per Share b. 0.99 0.92

After securities transactions.
Monthly

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 542.3 512.7
Profits (millions) 20.5 33.0
Per Share 0.87 0.85

National Biscuit

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 232.9 204.4
Profits (millions) 11.72 10.45
Per Share 0.85 0.77

PPG

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 286.3 263.1
Profits (millions) 9.25 7.37
Per Share 0.46 0.26

Pottlatch Forests

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 82.8 78.9
Profits (millions) 1.53 0.86
Per Share 0.21 0.12

Restated.

RCA Sales Rise, But Income Falls

tries) and of RCA's foreign subsidiary companies.

The report added that consolidation of foreign subsidiaries, which had been discontinued during World War II, has been resumed in accordance with current accounting practices.

First Chicago

First Chicago Corp. parent company of First National Bank of Chicago, reported income before securities transactions of \$18.4 million, or \$1.39 a share, in the first quarter, up 21.5 percent from the \$15.2 million, or \$1.51 a share, in the corresponding 1970 period.

Net income, including securities profits of \$6.1 million this year against losses of \$1.3 million last year, was \$24.5 million, or \$2.51 a share in the quarter, 1971, up 77 percent from the \$13.8 million, or \$1.38 a share, posted last year.

Chairman Gaylord A. Freeman warned, however, that the sharp profits increase should not be taken as an indicator for the year as a whole as the gain "reflects

Raytheon Co.

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 316.1 307.1
Profits (millions) 8.87 8.81
Per Share 0.62 0.58

Restated.

Riegel Paper

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 39.3 40.5
Profits (millions) 0.59 2.0
Per Share 0.09 0.41

Restated.

U.S. Industries

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 329.3 287.3
Profits (millions) 15.56 16.54
Per Share 0.52 0.52

Restated.

U.S. Industrial Output Up a Bit in March

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 14 (WP)—Industrial production increased only 0.2 percent in March, showing evidence of continued sluggishness in the economy apart from the automotive sector.

According to the Federal Reserve Board, industrial production in March was 165.2 percent of the 1957-59 average, compared with a revised figure of 164.9 percent in February, and 165.9 percent in September, 1970, before the General Motors strike.

Hendrik Houthakker, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said that

Profit-Taking Cut Short

favorable money-market conditions, which appear to have run their course, and which may become unfavorable in the later months of the year."

Mr. Freeman said the bank would charge its earnings \$11.9 million this year to cover loan losses, especially those to Penn Central, whose principal subsidiary, Penn Central Transportation, is now in reorganization under the bankruptcy laws.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 892.55, up 5.27.

Prices on Big Board Rally As Trading Volume Eases

NEW YORK, April 14 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange shook off the effects of some morning profit-taking to finish the session with solid gains in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 892.55, up 5.27.

Advances led declines by about 4-to-3, and volume was 19.46 million shares, down from yesterday's hectic 23.3 million.

Positive Trend

In the background, Washington sources indicated that Gross National Product figures for the first quarter, industrial production and personal income statistics, all due this week, will show a positive trend.

Airline stocks again moved to lead the market. The group has been strong since the Civil Aeronautics Board approved a two-step, 8 percent fare increase earlier this week.

Eastern Air Lines gained 3 8 to 23 7 8. United was up 2 1 2 to 39 and American added 2 3 to 36. Continental was up 2 8 to 17 7 8. Northwest was up 1 2 to 32 1 2. Delta was up 3 4 to 42 1 2 and Trans World Airlines up 7 8 to 35 3 4.

Pan American World Airways was the most actively traded issue, gaining 3 8 to 18 3 8.

Chemical Bank Loses

Chemical Bank was also actively traded, losing 2 3 8 to 65. Chase Manhattan lost 2 1 8 to 55 7 8. The company plans to offer \$300 million of convertible subordinated capital debentures. Bristol-Myers was ahead 1 4 to 68. The company said it expects a 4 percent gain in first-quarter profits.

Monroe Auto Equipment reported higher third-quarter and nine-month earnings and gained 2 3 4 to 55 1 4.

Caterpillar Tractor, which traded as high as 53 1 4, finished at 51 5 6, off 1 4. It announced a dividend increase today.

Corinthian Broadcasting

Corinthian Broadcasting tacked on 2 3 8 to close at 38 1 8. The Federal Communications Commission approved its merger with Dun and Bradstreet, which remained unchanged at 80.

Improved earnings were turned in today by Brunswick Corp., which gained 1 1 4 to 30 1 4.

Drug stocks were strong, as Abbott gained 3 1 4 to 73 3 4. Merck was up 1 3 8 to 102 1 4. Schering-Plough added 3 8 to 73 and Sealed was up 7 8 to 67.

Amex Prices Up

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed up in moderately active trading.

Syntex was active and finished at 54 1 8, up 1 3 4. Beverly Enterprises was ahead 1 1 8 to 14 1 2 in active trading.

Consumer goods—led by autos

European Cash Is Flowing To Wall St. at Faster Pace

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, April 14 (NYT)—Europe's financial institutions are accelerating their purchases of U.S. securities, according to banks and brokerage houses in several key centers.

They said their clients were now more assured that the rise in Wall Street is solidly based and were particularly impressed by prospects for profit growth in the United States, compared with Europe, this year.

One large institution is forecasting an increase in U.S. corporate profits of between 10 and 15 percent and expects profits to get back to their previous peak by the fourth quarter.

Problems of the dollar were not seen as posing any great threat to monetary stability in the foreseeable future and, according to the investment men, have not had any measurable impact on the westward flow of stock market money—estimated at \$1.5 billion so far this year.

Conversations with investment men in Zurich, London, Paris and Frankfurt indicated that the European institutions are in a strong cash position and see Wall Street as one of the few promising places for near-term placement of their funds.

Investment men report that Europeans are concentrating their purchases on blue-chip stocks and steering away from more speculative issues. High-grade oils and pharmaceuticals are cited among the target groups.

European monetary authorities said that, if the string into Wall Street is maintained, this could be an important plus for the U.S. balance of payments this year.

Emergy's news comes first.

Next to having your air shipment reach its destination safely in the shortest possible time, the thing you want most is immediate, reliable information about where it is now and when it will arrive.

You get that kind of information at any Emery office. The office you call is part of Emery's worldwide communications network. News about your shipments travels at electronic speed over one of the most extensive telephone, telex, private cable, and computerized monitoring and reporting systems in the world.

That's why we can give you and your consignee full details about your shipments en route at any time.

Emery customers are the best informed shippers in the world.



EMERY AIR FREIGHT

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Steel Firm Defies Inflation Alert

Only hours after a Nixon administration inflation alert called for "prudence" in steel pricing, Cyclops Corp. increased the prices of most of its stainless products (excluding only sheet and plate) between 5 1/2 and 7 percent, effective April 20. The steelmaker has experienced profit difficulties in recent months. Other major specialty steelmakers had no immediate comment but, according to AP-Dow Jones, one steel source said there is some question as to whether the market will bear an increase. In presenting its case, Cyclops cited the rise in prices of raw materials, supplies, fuel and power since December, 1969.

Britain Extends Offshore Rights

Britain has extended by 31,000 square miles the area of the undersea continental shelf where it claims the rights to oil, gas and other natural resources. The government order enlarges the previous 137,000 square miles of undersea territory it claims and opens the way for it to distribute more territory to exploration groups. In-

cluded in the enlargement were waters west of Scotland—where oil has already been discovered—north of the Shetland Islands and a section off the south coast in the English Channel from Sussex to the tip of Cornwall.

Soviet Natural Gas Reserves Rise

Known Soviet natural gas reserves total 15,500 billion cubic meters, up from 3,200 billion cubic meters five years ago, Russian officials report. By the end of 1975, they say, annual gas output will rise 59 percent to 350 billion cubic meters.

UN Compares Inflation Effects

Indonesia was, far and away, the nation worst affected by inflation over the past seven years, showing a consumer price index figure of 67,383 against a 1963 base of 100, according to a United Nations tabulation. Brazil was also badly hit, posting 1,137 for December, the latest available figure, with South Vietnam showing 681 1968 for food items, Chile 669 and Argentina 447. Two of the nations least affected by inflation were Somalia and Singapore. The figure for the United States was 129.9 and for Britain 141.9.

King's Ransom

The luxury
SCOTCH that's
distinctly
superior

Blended and bottled in Scotland by
WILLIAM WHITELEY & COMPANY

**Vote on Fixed Commissions
Delayed 2 Weeks by Amex**

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, April 14 (WP)—While the Amex does not handle many transactions above the \$500,000 level, sources said opposition to negotiated commission rates, the American Stock Exchange has ordered a two-week delay in its members' vote on the issue.

At a special board of governors meeting Monday, the Amex—the only U.S. exchange that does not allow its members to depart from the historic fixed-rate system—set a new deadline of April 30 for its members to vote on proposed constitutional amendments, that would permit negotiating rates on that part of trades involving more than \$500,000.

SEC Chief Sworn In

WASHINGTON, April 14 (Reuters)—William J. Casey was sworn in today as chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission.

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Market Summary

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Banking arm— MANUFACTURERS LIMITED— W ch

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED
1970 INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL
MARKET ACTIVITIES

Over \$1 billion in syndicated term loans, for
Bank Marked Iran
Instrument Systems Corp.
International Standard Electric Corp.
International Utilities Corp.
Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di Pubblica Utilita'
Istituti Mobiliare Italiani
The Korea Development Bank*
N. V. Philip's Gloeilampfabriek*
Olyveld International S.A.*
The Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade

Our overseas investment banking arm— MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED— extends a new financial reach to international corporations and foreign governments.

This kind of international financial reach is as close to you as our nearest office.

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST

Representative Offices:
Bangkok, Beirut, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Lima, Madrid,
Manila, Mexico City, Paris, Rome, Sao Paulo, Sydney, Tokyo
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation • Incorporated with Limited Liability in U.S.A.

New Highs and Lows

[illegible]

RCA to Buy Tube Unit.
NEW YORK, April (AP-DJ).—RCA and Admiral Corp. said today they have agreed in principle for RCA to purchase Admiral's color picture tube manufacturing equipment. Admiral will purchase a portion of the color tube requirements from

Danish Bank Rate Cut
COPENHAGEN, April 14 (Reuters).—Denmark today lowered its bank rate to 7.5 from 8 percent.

One Dollar—

U.S. dollar vs. yesterday:	
Austrian schillings.....	25.522
Belgian francs.....	49.67
British pound (£ per \$)	2.417
Canadian dollars.....	1.00
Danish crowns.....	7.468
Dutch guilders.....	5.810
Finnish marks.....	4.16
French francs.....	5.811
German marks.....	5.535
Italian lire.....	30.6
Italian lire.....	622.68
Mexican pesos.....	12.48
Norwegian crowns.....	7.137
Portuguese escudos.....	28.43
Spanish pesetas.....	69.586
Swedish crowns.....	5.163
Swiss francs.....	4.302

The major rates are based on the dollar's closing price on the New York market. Changes The exclude local commissions and exchange bank fees. The rates are for cash payment of transaction.

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam.....	126.8	128.0	128.0	127.0
Brussels.....	99.62	100.16	100.95	99.00
Frankfurt.....	143.25	144.17	146.14	141.00
London 30/.....	247.7	250.8	252.2	247.0
London 300.....	145.88	146.58	146.73	145.00
Osaka.....	85.73	85.50	86.09	85.00
Paris.....	101.4	101.8	104.7	100.0
Sydney.....	498.24	500.42	518.51	477.00
Tokyo (H).....	182.77	182.06	182.77	181.00
Tokyo (L).....	2437.53	2428.94	2437.53	2428.00
Zurich.....	351.8	350.8	351.6	350.0

(a) new. (b) old.

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Survey**

Case 200 Eaux Vives
1211 Geneva 6

**First
General
Resources
Company**

OVER THE COUNTER:
Tuesday, April 13, 1971
Bid: 6 3/4 Ask: 7 1/4

Profit from Whisky Investment

Capital Gains have been made every year for the past 150 years by purchasing raw Scotch Whisky, owning it while it matures in Government Bond, then selling

Send One Dollar for the publication explaining this little-known method by which fortunes have been, and are being, made.

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ADDRESS _____

American Stock Exchange Trading

1971 - Stocks and Bonds

Low High Low Div. in \$

100s. First. High Low Last. Chg

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63, Sept. 4.80 b, Oct. 4.87 b, March	Jul	27.10	27.50	27.10	27.30	27.30	3858 Trans Can	3474	3396	34	+7	1808 Algoma	18	1494	1494
4.55, May '72 4.55 b, Sept. '72 4.56 n.	Aug	24.62	27.00	26.62	27.00	26.52	8120 Trans MI	2294	23	—	98	175 Asbestos	36 1/2	3514	3514
Pool: May 84.6 b, July 88.0 b, Oct.	Feb	35.45	35.90	35.40	36.45	35.80	795 In. Can Can	2774	27	13	—	3184 Bank Algon	1804	1814	1814

[illegible]

1980 Agribus	5.50	5.25	5.25	-10	700 Jairo	11	10 1/2	11
500 A Reym	.60	.60	.60		8354 Larr Fin	9 1/4	9	9 + 1/4
2238 Beth Cop	17.50	17.25	17.37	-12	350 Nelson A	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
5000 Bth	6.00	6.00						

European Markets				
(Yesterday's closing prices, in local currencies)				
(a) asked,	(b) bid,	(c) nominal,		
COTTON No. 1				
May	27.76	27.48	27.46	49
June	28.05	27.76	27.74	50
July	28.25	27.95	27.93	51
Aug.	28.45	28.15	28.13	52
Sept.	28.65	28.35	28.33	53
Oct.	28.85	28.55	28.53	54
Nov.	29.05	28.75	28.73	55
Dec.	29.25	28.95	28.93	56
Jan.	29.45	29.15	29.13	57
Feb.	29.65	29.35	29.33	58
March	29.85	29.55	29.53	59
April	30.05	29.75	29.73	60
May	30.25	29.95	29.93	61
June	30.45	30.15	30.13	62
July	30.65	30.35	30.33	63
Aug.	30.85	30.55	30.53	64
Sept.	31.05	30.75	30.73	65
Oct.	31.25	30.95	30.93	66
Nov.	31.45	31.15	31.13	67
Dec.	31.65	31.35	31.33	68
Jan.	31.85	31.55	31.53	69
Feb.	32.05	31.75	31.73	70
March	32.25	31.95	31.93	71
April	32.45	32.15	32.13	72
May	32.65	32.35	32.33	73
June	32.85	32.55	32.53	74
July	33.05	32.75	32.73	75
Aug.	33.25	32.95	32.93	76
Sept.	33.45	33.15	33.13	77
Oct.	33.65	33.35	33.33	78
Nov.	33.85	33.55	33.53	79
Dec.	34.05	33.75	33.73	80
Jan.	34.25	33.95	33.93	81
Feb.	34.45	34.15	34.13	82
March	34.65	34.35	34.33	83
April	34.85	34.55	34.53	84
May	35.05	34.75	34.73	85
June	35.25	34.95	34.93	86
July	35.45	35.15	35.13	87
Aug.	35.65	35.35	35.33	88
Sept.	35.85	35.55	35.53	89
Oct.	36.05	35.75	35.73	90
Nov.	36.25	35.95	35.93	91
Dec.	36.45	36.15	36.13	92
Jan.	36.65	36.35	36.33	93
Feb.	36.85	36.55	36.53	94
March	37.05	36.75	36.73	95
April	37.25	36.95	36.93	96
May	37.45	37.15	37.13	97
June	37.65	37.35	37.33	98
July	37.85	37.55	37.53	99
Aug.	38.05	37.75	37.73	100
Sept.	38.25	37.95	37.93	101
Oct.	38.45	38.15	38.13	102
Nov.	38.65	38.35	38.33	103
Dec.	38.85	38.55	38.53	104
Jan.	39.05	38.75	38.73	105
Feb.	39.25	38.95	38.93	106
March	39.45	39.15	39.13	107
April	39.65	39.35	39.33	108
May	39.85	39.55	39.53	109
June	40.05	39.75	39.73	110
July	40.25	39.95	39.93	111
Aug.	40.45	40.15	40.13	112
Sept.	40.65	40.35	40.33	113
Oct.	40.85	40.55	40.53	114
Nov.	41.05	40.75	40.73	115
Dec.	41.25	40.95	40.93	116
Jan.	41.45	41.15	41.13	117
Feb.	41.65	41.35	41.33	118
March	41.85	41.55	41.53	119
April	42.05	41.75	41.73	120
May	42.25	41.95	41.93	121
June	42.45	42.15	42.13	122
July	42.65	42.35	42.33	123
Aug.	42.85	42.55	42.53	124
Sept.	43.05	42.75	42.73	125
Oct.	43.25	42.95	42.93	126
Nov.	43.45	43.15	43.13	127
Dec.	43.65	43.35	43.33	128
Jan.	43.85	43.55	43.53	129
Feb.	44.05	43.75	43.73	130
March	44.25	43.95	43.93	131
April	44.45	44.15	44.13	132
May	44.65	44.35	44.33	133
June	44.85	44.55	44.53	134
July	45.05	44.75	44.73	135
Aug.	45.25	44.95	44.93	136
Sept.	45.45	45.15	45.13	137
Oct.	45.65	45.35	45.33	138
Nov.	45.85	45.55	45.53	139
Dec.	46.05	45.75	45.73	140
Jan.	46.25	45.95	45.93	141
Feb.	46.45	46.15	46.13	142
March	46.65	46.35	46.33	143
April	46.85	46.55	46.53	144
May	47.05	46.75	46.73	145
June	47.25	46.95	46.93	146
July	47.45	47.15	47.13	147
Aug.	47.65	47.35	47.33	148
Sept.	47.85	47.55	47.53	149
Oct.	48.05	47.75	47.73	150
Nov.	48.25	47.95	47.93	151
Dec.	48.45	48.15	48.13	152
Jan.	48.65	48.35	48.33	153
Feb.	48.85	48.55	48.53	154
March	49.05	48.75	48.73	155
April	49.25	48.95	48.93	156
May	49.45	49.15	49.13	157
June	49.65	49.35	49.33	158
July	49.85	49.55	49.53	159
Aug.	50.05	49.75	49.73	160
Sept.	50.25	49.95	49.93	161
Oct.	50.45	50.15	50.13	162
Nov.	50.65	50.35	50.33	163
Dec.	50.85	50.55	50.53	164
Jan.	51.05	50.75	50.73	165
Feb.	51.25	50.95	50.93	166
March	51.45	51.15	51.13	167
April	51.65	51.35	51.33	168
May	51.85	51.55	51.53	169
June	52.05	51.75	51.73	170
July	52.25	51.95	51.93	171
Aug.	52.45	52.15	52.13	172
Sept.	52.65	52.35	52.33	173
Oct.	52.85	52.55	52.53	174
Nov.	53.05	52.75	52.73	175
Dec.	53.25	52.95	52.93	176
Jan.	53.45	53.15	53.13	177
Feb.	53.65	53.35	53.33	178
March	53.85	53.55	53.53	179
April	54.05	53.75	53.73	180
May	54.25	53.95	53.93	181
June	54.45	54.15	54.13	182
July	54.65	54.35	54.33	183
Aug.	54.85	54.55	54.53	184
Sept.	55.05	54.75	54.73	185
Oct.	55.25	54.95	54.93	186
Nov.	55.45	55.15	55.13	187
Dec.	55.65	55.35	55.33	188
Jan.	55.85	55.55	55.53	189
Feb.	56.05	55.75	55.73	190
March	56.25	55.95	55.93	191
April	56.45	56.15	56.13	192
May	56.65	56.35	56.33	193
June	56.85	56.55	56.53	194
July	57.05	56.75	56.73	195
Aug.	57.25	56.95	56.93	196
Sept.	57.45	57.15	57.13	197
Oct.	57.65	57.35	57.33	198
Nov.	57.85	57.55	57.53	199
Dec.	58.05	57.75	57.73	200
Jan.	58.25	57.95	57.93	201
Feb.	58.45	58.15	58.13	202
March	58.65	58.35	58.33	203
April	58.85	58.55	58.53	204
May	59.05	58.75	58.73	205
June	59.25	58.95	58.93	206
July	59.45	59.15	59.13	207
Aug.	59.65	59.35	59.33	208
Sept.	59.85	59.55	59.53	209
Oct.	60.05	59.75	59.73	210
Nov.	60.25	59.95	59.93	211
Dec.	60.45	60.15	60.13	212
Jan.	60.65	60.35	60.33	213
Feb.	60.85	60.55	60.53	214
March	61.05	60.75	60.73	215
April	61.25	60.95	60.93	216
May	61.45	61.15	61.13	217
June	61.65	61.35	61.33	218
July	61.85	61.55	61.53	219
Aug.	62.05	61.75	61.73	220
Sept.	62.25	61.95	61.93	221
Oct.	62.45	62.15	62.13	222
Nov.	62.65	62.35	62.33	223
Dec.	62.85	62.55	62.53	224
Jan.	63.05	62.75	62.73	225
Feb.	63.25	62.95	62.93	226
March	63.45	63.15	63.13	227
April	63.65	63.35	63.33	228
May	63.85	63.55	63.53	229
June	64.05	63.75	63.73	230
July	64.25	63.95	63.93	231
Aug.	64.45	64.15	64.13	232
Sept.	64.65	64.35	64.33	233
Oct.	64.85	64.55	64.53	234
Nov.	65.05	64.75	64.73	235
Dec.	65.25	64.95	64.93	236
Jan.	65.45	65.15	65.13	237
Feb.	65.65	65.35	65.33	238
March	65.85	65.55	65.53	239
April	66.05	65.75	65.73	240
May	66.25	65.95	65.93	241
June	66.45	66.15	66.13	242
July	66.65	66.35	66.33	243
Aug.	66.85	66.55	66.53	244
Sept.	67.05	66.75	66.73	245
Oct.	67.25	66.95	66.93	246
Nov.	67.45	67.15	67.13	247
Dec.	67.65	67.35	67.33	248
Jan.	67.85	67.55	67.53	249
Feb.	68.05	67.75	67.73	250
March	68.25	67.95	67.93	251
April	68.45	68.15	68.13	252
May	68.65	68.35	68.33	253
June	68.85	68.55	68.53	254
July	69.05	68.75	68.73	255
Aug.	69.25	68.95	68.93	256
Sept.	69.45	69.15	69.13	257
Oct.	69.65	69.35	69.33	258
Nov.	69.85	69.55	69.53	259
Dec.	70.05	69.75	69.73	260
Jan.	70.25	69.95	69.93	261
Feb.	70.45	70.15	70.13	262
March	70.65	70.35	70.33	263
April	70.85	70.55	70.53	264
May	71.05	70.75	70.73	265
June	71.25	70.95	70.93	266
July	71.45	71.15	71.13	267
Aug.	71.65	71.35	71.33	268
Sept.	71.85	71.55	71.53	269
Oct.	72.05	71.75	71.73	270
Nov.	72.25	71.95	71.93	271
Dec.	72.45	72.15	72.13	272
Jan.	72.65	72.35	72.33	273
Feb.	72.85	72.55	72.53	274
March	73.05	72.75	72.73	275
April	73.25	72.95	72.93	276
May	73.45	73.15	73.13	277
June	73.65	73.35	73.33	278
July	73.85	73.55	73.53	279
Aug.	74.05	73.75	73.73	280
Sept.	74.25	73.95	73.93	281
Oct.	74.45	74.15	74.13	282
Nov.	74.65	74.35	74.33	283
Dec.	74.85	74.55	74.53	284
Jan.	75.05	74.75	74.73	285
Feb.	75.25	74.95	74.93	286
March	75.45	75.15	75.13	287
April	75.65	75.35	75.33	288
May	75.85	75.55	75.53	289
June	76.05	75.75	75.73	290
July	76.25	75.95	75.93	291
Aug.	76.45	76.15	76.13	292
Sept.	76.65	76.35	76.33	293
Oct.	76.85	76.55	76.53	294
Nov.	77.05	76.75	76.73	295
Dec.	77.25	76.95	76.93	296
Jan.	77.45	77.15	77.13	297
Feb.	77.65	77.35	77.33	298
March	77.85	77.55	77.53	299
April	78.05	77.75	77.73	300
May	78.25	77.95	77.93	301
June	78.45	78.15	78.13	302
July	78.65	78.35	78.33	303
Aug.	78.85	78.55	78.53	304
Sept.	79.05	78.75	78.73	305
Oct.				

Arch	29.95	30.30	27.78	29	-27	Al Garmkopp	39.70	Rand Mines	7.29
Y				229.95	-27	Parker	54.30	Bank-Ord	8.71
Y	29.95	30.30	27.78	29	-27	Heineken	254.60	Royal Dutch	20.25

CHICAGO FUTURES					NEW YORK (AP)					Closing prices on April 14, 1972					4th		
				Prev.													
	Open	High	Low	Close													
WHEAT					H.V.	81.59	R.T.Z.	2.40									
					W.	70.43	Sheil	3.56									
					Hogwng	75.60	Sheil	3.56									
					Holland	70.43	Time Inv.	3.49									
					I.O.M.	80.72	Union Corp.	1.76									
					K.C.	82.50	Vickers	2.70									
					L.S.	171	W.	39.45									
					Phillips new	47	West Des.	5.00									
					Rollins	241.40	West Drif.	1.60									
					Polina	241.40	Went	9.80									
					Univ/Dutch	181.80	West Mil.	2.40									
					Rayzor	101.20	Wheatwhr.	0.75									
					Univ		Ver	1.00									
NEW YORK (AP)																	
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SOYBEAN OIL					AEG.....		134.10	Paris		Alstare		11.48	12.34	Emer Sec		6.71	7.33	Cos B1		19.14	19.97	Security Funds:				
10.97	11.10	10.36	10.91	10.96	Aug.Thysaan.		89	AirLiquide...		395	Alpha		2.57	13.74	Energy		13.92	13.92	Cos B3		19.88	21.48	Equity		3.81	4.18
					RAG						Amcap		4.60	7.21	E-Trade		4.48	7.38	Cos B4		8.66	9.45	Invest		8.60	9.40

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77.90	78.05	77.75	77.75	77.3	Kauchoi.....	273	Fr. Pétroles..	158.90	Am Mutl	9.58	10.47	Fidel	18.23	18.39	Liberty Fd	6.66	7.21	Smiths. B	10.51	10.50
7.50	77.50	77.10	877.25	77.20	KHD.....	159	IBM.....	2,102	AmN Gth	3.65	3.99	Puritt	10.22	11.23	Life Stk	6.01	6.57	Sw. Inv.	9.57	10.25
74.02	76.10	75.70	85.90	75.50	Lufthansa..	86	ImChil.....	124.50	Anchor Group:			Salem	5.81	6.25	Life Inv	7.38	7.90	Sw. Inv.	9.57	10.25

[illegible]

Liquidity		Debt		Equity		Capital		Assets		Liabilities		Equity		
Ratio	Value	Ratio	Value	Ratio	Value	Ratio	Value	Ratio	Value	Ratio	Value	Ratio	Value	
Anglo-AmCp.	3.08	Radio 1 Edin.	245.70	Stock	6.46	7.06	Debt	8.34	7.14	Manum	5.32	6.03	State Rpt	Fds
Anglo-Amin.	18.50	Rh. Poulenc.	227.50	Scienc	4.96	5.39	Growth	9.85	10.79	Mkt Gth	7.50	7.50	Balan	21.04 27.04
		Rio Tinto...	35.30	Babson	9.88	9.88	Stock	10.13	11.30	Massachusetts Co.			Cap O	10.02 10.02

[illegible]

Chrysler.....	0.21	Youngstown.....	0.00	Income	14.18 15.50	Moody	12.12 12.12	Temp. Gr.	25.41 25.85
Daggafonti.....	0.09	Brown Fd	3.95 4.32	Mutual	9.18 0.03	Moody's	13.24 12.24	Trans. Mkt.	5.87 6.62
DeBeer Del.....	2.24	Buffock Calvin:		Speci	11.34 12.39	AMF Fd	9.22 9.57	Trans. Cap.	8.02 8.72
		Rustle	15.43 17.18						

[illegible]

The celebrity shown here just happens to be one of the world's most actively traded commodities. (We're speaking of that portion of the above known as a frozen pork belly.) What our commodity

CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE
110 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606

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Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc.

Eurodollars

April 14, 1971		April 14, 1971		April 14, 1971	
Price	Price	Bid	Asked	Change	Change
Per Ton	Per Ton				
1st Class	Mittell Hwy Ton	7 Day Pay	3 3/4	6	1/2
2nd Class	Mittell Hwy Ton	Cash Month	5 12 1/2	15 1/2	1/2
3rd Class	Mittell Hwy Ton	3 Months	6 5/8	5 1/2	1/2
4th Class	Mittell Hwy Ton	One Year	8 9/16	14 1/2	1/2
5th Class	Mittell Hwy Ton				
6th Class	Mittell Hwy Ton				
7th Class	Mittell Hwy Ton				
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79th Class	Mittell Hwy Ton				
80th Class	Mittell Hwy Ton				
81st Class	Mittell Hwy Ton				
82nd Class	Mittell Hwy Ton				

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April 14, 1971
Open Close Change

London	38.90	38.90	— 0.0
Zurich	37.99	37.99	— 0.0
Paris (12.5 kilo) ...	39.23	39.21	— 0.0

U.S. dollars per ounce.

April 14, 1971

The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

(d) The Dollar Fund...	\$10.50	(w) USI Venture Fund...	\$6.51
(e) The Dollar Fund...	\$10.50	(w) Euro-Am Fund Pk...	\$16.87
(f) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Fund of Europe...	\$16.79
(g) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) The Lion Fund...	\$11.79
(h) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Fund of Europe...	\$16.79
(i) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) U.S. Land Fund...	\$5.54
(j) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd...	\$15.75
(k) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54
(l) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54
(m) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54
(n) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54
(o) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54
(p) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54
(q) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54
(r) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54
(s) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54
(t) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54
(u) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54
(v) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54
(w) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54
(x) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54
(y) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54
(z) Fund of New York...	\$9.61	(w) Western Growth Fd...	\$5.54

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ACROSS												
1	Warplanes	36	Inclement	67	Agatha Christie	70	Developed	favorably				
5	Chemically compound	47	Rich cake	11	Assumes control	12	Tied					
9	Girl's name	54	Neighbor of Quenoy	13	Buttons et al.	18	Entertainment					
14	Reduce	56	Excess amounts of type	24	Mixed money	25	Classify					
15	Become understandable	59	— Jack	27	Perturbed	28	Printing mark					
19	Did lawn work	61	Entire range	30	Mackerel-like fish	31	Cheese: Ger.					
20	Harmonious	62	Certain serves	32	Sea call	33	Abusive, for one					
21	Makes accessible	63	Occasion	34	Keeps busy	38	Gets the barrel ready					
22	Fun-bearing animal	64	Printing marks	46	Fictional Place	43	Patio					
26	Show-offs	65	Police rounds	43	Relatives	50	Roundish					
29	Part of a courtroom	66	Greek letters	51	Pay up	53	Tropical shrub					
32	Recognize: Abbr.			53	Letters	54	Tobies					
33	Links	1	Mr. of cartoon	55	Med. study	57	City in Sweden					
36	Eye part	2	" — My Heart	58	Fit together easily	59	Seize					
37	Coffure		In San Francisco									
39	Coins	3	Reach									
41	Modern Christianity	4	Leafless stalk									
42	Dress	5	Israeli port									
44	Caviar	6	Coalition									
45	Cheer	7	Suffer defeat									
		8	— man									
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